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# The Daily Colonist

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

COAL  
HALL & WALKER  
Wellington Colliery Co. Coal  
1232 Government St. Phone 33

VOL. CL.—No. 133

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER, 14, 1909

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

## Ivory and Ebony

We are showing a full line of Toilet Articles in Ivory recently imported direct from England—We think there is nothing in Toilet ware which can compare in exquisite taste with this line—The Brushes contain specially selected bristles of unusual length.

These articles produced in Ivory are very attractive and at the same time quite inexpensive.

YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT US.

See our display of Toilet Ware in the south window of our store.

## Challoner & Mitchell

DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY

1017-19-21 Government Street

## A. B. C. Fog Would Freeze a Dog

IT'S HOT TODDY TIME

Gilbey's Invalid Port, per bottle .....\$1.25  
Lyon's Fine Old Port, 3 Crown, per bottle \$1.50; 2 Crown, \$1.25; 1 Crown .....\$1.00  
"Perrier," the celebrated Table Water, per doz. ....\$1.75  
Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle .....\$1.25  
Three Star Glenlivet Scotch, per bottle .....85c  
Glenlivet Scotch, per gallon .....\$4.50  
Gilbey's Spey Royal Scotch (oldest procurable, per bot. \$1.25  
Gilbey's Dry Gin, quart bottle 85c, pint .....50c  
Gilbey's Plymouth Gin, quart bottle 90c, pint .....50c  
Cooking Brandy, per quart \$1.00; pint .....50c

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Wine and Spirit Merchants. 1316 Broad St.  
Tels. 50, 52, 1052 and 1590.  
SEE 1/2-PAGE AD ON PAGE 11.

## Men's Short Gum Boots

SPECIAL PRICE—ALL SIZES

PER PAIR \$3.50 PER PAIR

## McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St.

## FOUR HUNDRED DIE IN MINE

Fire and Explosion Kill Workers in Colliery at Cherry, Ills.

HEROES SACRIFICE  
LIVES IN VAIN

Entrance of Mine Sealed Up and No Hope of Rescue Is Left

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 13.—Mine officials of the St. Paul Coal company's mine, where an explosion occurred today, say that four hundred men are dead in the mine.

Twelve bodies have been taken out. Six of these were heroes not employed in the mine, who gave their lives in a futile effort to save the imprisoned workers. Mine Superintendent James Steele declared five hours after the explosion that it was almost impossible that any of the miners still imprisoned could escape death.

The mine had a day shift of 484 men. Of these fifty left the mine at noon, and twenty-five or more escaped after the fire broke out. The others are believed to be dead.

The entrance to the mine has been sealed up in the hope of checking the flames. The building above the pit entrance was blown up to permit this. Despite the frantic efforts of officials and the scores of volunteers in the little town of Cherry, it seemed assured at six o'clock that only bodies of the dead would be taken from the mine. Until tomorrow morning, when the covering will be removed, to allow men to penetrate the smoke and gas choked shaft and veins, the fate of the inmates cannot be learned.

The fire causing the explosion had an origin almost trivial. A pile of hay allowed to smoulder too long, finally ignited the timbers of the mine, and before the workers realized their danger, the mine was filled with smoke, gases and flames, and all exit was impossible. Heroism such as is rarely exhibited, was shown by officials of the mine and the residents of the town of Cherry. These men, who were outside the mine when the fire originated, contributed life to the list of twelve known dead.

Alexander Norberg, a pitman, standing at bottom of the shaft, carried the bodies of four into the cage, the only way of escape. As the last was carried in, he fell across the bodies. He was dead, as were all his companions when the cage was lifted to the top. Those who had gone into the pit with him were John Bundy, the mine superintendent, John Flood and Isaac Lewis, a merchant of Cherry, and Dominic Fomenti. Dr. W. Howe, a physician of this city, who had sought to go with men when they descended in the cage had been thrust out by Bundy, who exclaimed: "They will need you at the top if we get anyone out. No use risking your life down there." The physician vainly sought to revive the men when they were carried to the top a few minutes later. At the entrance of the shaft pathetic scenes were enacted. Hundreds of screaming women, weeping children and men crowded about the entrance. The few survivors declared that there was no hope for those still in the mine. Almost two hundred of the men imprisoned, they say, were in the third vein, almost 500 feet from the main shaft of the pit.

When the extent of the fire was realized the officials saw that ordinary measures were ineffectual. The fire had burned away the timbers of the shaft, and the flames soon reached the

escape shaft. A few minutes later the fan which supplied air to the shaft collapsed. The flames swept on to the mouth of the pit, where they were carried to the surface, forcing back all who ventured near. The officials stated that the fire must be eating its way back into the shaft, and then the measure of sealing the mouth of the pit was adopted.

That those of the men who were able had retreated to the furthestmost ends of the veins was the statement of the miners on the surface. They might huddle together, gasping what little oxygen remained in the sealed and burning mine. The only men to escape were those near the main shaft when the fire started.

A careless miner had thrown a torch on a bundle of hay. Two miners threw the burning mass on a cart and started towards the main shaft. Before it was reached, a small explosion occurred. Those nearest the cages hurried to them, and were hoisted to the surface. After about four trips, the cages ceased to move. What disaster occurred during the minutes following the escape of the men near the shaft is unknown.

After waiting a few minutes at the head of the shaft, Mine Superintendent Bundy leaped into the cage, calling Norberg and two miners. The latter were afraid, and from the small group of residents nearby, eager volunteers came. Flood, Lewis, Fomenti and a miner named Rubinski entered the cage and descended. The next trip of the cage, operated from below, carried up the bodies of six miners. Then the cage again descended, this time bearing the unconscious bodies of three of the rescuing party. Again it was lowered, and the bodies of the last three of the six, including Norberg, were brought up.

Cold in Kootenay  
NELSON, Nov. 13.—The weather is severely cold, with hard frost and a heavy gale blowing.

## FINE MEETING CLOSES TOUR

Premier and Attorney-General Acclaimed at Okanagan Capital

VERNON, Nov. 13.—Great enthusiasm has marked the meetings addressed by the ministers this week.

At Phoenix and Greenwood, Hedley, and Keremeos, large audiences gave Premier McBride and Attorney-General Bowser a hearty welcome, and a rousing meeting concluded the second week of the tour, at Vernon tonight.

J. P. Mackenzie presided, and the candidate, Hon. Price Ellison, received a welcome which showed how the people of Okanagan appreciated his services.

From Vernon the ministers will proceed to Sicamous, on Monday Hon. Mr. Bowser will return to the coast.

## LORD NORTHCLETTE

Tells Americans That Suffrage Fight and Land Taxation Aren't One, Two, Three, Compared With Tariff War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—"Behind the fights of suffragettes, socialists, land taxation and other issues which loom so conspicuously in the eyes of the outside world England is now at grips with the tariff problem," says Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London Times, the London Daily Mail and other big London newspapers, who is now in New York.

"The Tribune the other morning gave some statistics of the number of mechanics and others out of work in England today," he said. "Some of the men are the victims of our so-called free trade on which under Cobden we embarked in the full belief that all the world would be free trading within five years. On the whole, Great Britain has done very well out of free trade, but as the tariff walls erected not only by competitors but by our own colonies have grown higher and higher she has been unable to compete. So far practically every election that has taken place in the last four years has shown a majority of votes for a tariff and the party to which is known as the tariff reform party rather confusing to Americans in view of their political nomenclature. Some of you would do well to begin to watch this fight and not pay so much attention to the Socialists and suffragettes. A British tariff would have an immense effect on the trade relations of Great Britain and the United States. Incidentally the question of a Canadian tariff comes in and also the trade agreement between Canada and France. The main issue is a simple one, tariff or no tariff."

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  2. Sporting News.
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  7. The Present Day Army of Japan.
  8. Kruger's Ultimatum.
  9. A Page for the Young Folks.
  10. The Deadly Hatpin—I Don't Like It—Plenty of Gold Left.
  11. The October Tides—The Sikh Religion.
  12. Exploration of the Arctic—The Greek Crisis at Athens.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 13.—Thirty fishing vessels and trading schooners are ashore at various points on the coast of Newfoundland, and half a dozen craft are missing, driven to sea and possibly sunk, as the result of a gale of hurricane proportions which has raged for three days. Up to a late hour last night no lives of seamen on vessels accounted for had been lost. Telegraph poles, fishing houses, and signal stations went down before the gale, which also demolished wharves, waterside buildings, and fishing outfits. Many of the vessels driven ashore were at anchor. The steamer Portia has left St. John's today to search for the missing craft.

## MANY WRECKS

Newfoundland Vessels Suffer Severely in Heavy Gale That Sweeps Coast

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## Trip to England

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—A six weeks' trip to England next year is practically assured for the Governor General's Footguards' regiment and their

## A FIRST PRIMER FOR LIBERALS

(Continued.)

Lesson V.—A Railway Policy for Victoria.

The growth of Victoria means more business for the business man, more employment for working men, an increase in the value of real estate.

Victoria's growth depends upon several things, and among them are:

1. Its advantages as a residential point.
2. The influx of tourists.
3. The establishment of transcontinental terminal facilities.
4. The development of Vancouver Island.
5. The utilization of its advantages as a manufacturing point.

1. Closer and more frequent connection with the Mainland will add to its advantages as a residential point.

2. It is unnecessary to point out what the C. P. R. has done for the tourist business of Victoria. What will another transcontinental railway do? The more transcontinental railways we can get into Victoria, the more tourists we shall have. Consider what the C. P. R. alone has done in this respect.

3. What a terminal position on a transcontinental railway means, we have only to look to Vancouver or Seattle to see. The C. N. R. contract does not merely bring to this city a transcontinental railway, within four years. It also, by providing for the Barkley Sound railway, creates conditions such as will make it in the interest of the railway to develop terminal business here of its own accord, for the sake of its own profit. Liberals, even in their dream policies, seem blissfully ignorant of the fact that it is necessary not only to bring a railway here, but also to create such conditions as those just mentioned.

4. On this Island, which is and always must be tributary to Victoria, are undeveloped resources sufficient to maintain in prosperity a population of hundreds of thousands.

5. There is no better place in the Pacific Northwest where the raw materials for manufacturers can be as advantageously assembled as Victoria. All that is needed to make this a manufacturing centre is that we shall have the best possible facilities of transportation. These the C. N. R. will afford.

When the C. N. R. has a line to Barkley Sound what will the development of the territory along that line mean to the C. N. R.

Every carload of lumber for the prairie market will mean revenue to the C. N. R. not only from hauling to Victoria, but also from hauling it all the way across British Columbia, and then hauling it perhaps hundreds of miles further for distribution over prairie branch lines.

A short local line would get only the profit to be derived from the short haul to Victoria.

Every man who goes into the territory between here and Barkley Sound to work in a lumber camp or saw mill will mean revenue to the C. N. R. from hauling supplies for him not only from Victoria, but also to Victoria from more distant sources.

So with the development of the mineral wealth of the same territory, or its agricultural wealth, or its fisheries.

Will the C. N. R. be able to do anything to develop these districts, and thereby develop profitable through traffic for itself?

In the first place it can give such favorable rates as would be impossible to a local company dependent for its revenue on what it could get from the local line. In the second place it can give such favorable facilities for through traffic as would be equally impossible to a local company.

And in the third place it has a much greater command of capital for development purposes than a local company would have. It is in touch with the capital that has been colonizing the prairie provinces and developing mines and industries, wherever mines or industries were to be developed in its territory. And there is plenty of capital looking for resources to de-

velop just as soon as such development is made profitable by suitable transportation facilities.

Look at what the C. P. R. has done to build up traffic along its lines. Look at the colonization plans it is already forming for the E. & N., look at the 3,000,000 acres that it is irrigating near Calgary. Look at the capital it has brought into mineral districts along its lines. Could small local companies have done these things.

What it Means to Victoria

What does the development of this rich territory mean to Victoria? And what does it mean to her position as a terminal port? To develop, the through traffic from that territory, the C. N. R. will in its own interests give Victoria the through facilities that she needs to become a real terminal.

## Another Fast South African.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 13.—The sprinter, Donaldson, today ran 120 yards in 11 1/4 secs. This is a world's record. R. E. Walker, South African runner, ran 120 yards in 11 2-5 secs. last December.

## Death of Mr. Cable.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Rawson R. Cable, formerly president of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad, died at his home here today. At the time of his death Mr. Cable was a director of the Rock Island road and many affiliated lines.

## HAVOC WROUGHT IN WEST INDIES

Many Fatalities in Hayti—Communication Still Blocked

HOLLAND BAY, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—The telegraph lines over the island, which were leveled by the great storm, have not yet been repaired. During the last six days Jamaica has experienced one of the greatest rainfalls within memory. Great damage has been done to houses, plantations, roads and bridges. The railroads and tramways also suffered severely. The extent of the damage is not known, but it is reported that some of the places have been almost totally destroyed. All telegraphic communication with Colon and the Windward Islands has been badly interrupted. The steamers Amanda and Bradford were ashore, but the Amanda later was floated. The position of the Bradford is dangerous, but as the weather has cleared it is thought that the vessel may be saved.

CAPE HAITIEN, Nov. 13.—Although Haiti has experienced one of the most violent storms in its history, there were no signs of an earthquake in this vicinity. High seas still prevail, and the rainstorm continues. Much damage is expected and numerous fatalities have occurred.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 13.—No earth shocks accompanied the storm, which has wrought much damage throughout Hayti. Very little news, however, has reached Port Au Prince regarding other towns, as all the roads have been laid waste by the floods.

## HORSE SHOW CLOSES

New York's Big Event Terminates With Parade of Prize-winning Animals

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The National Horse Show closed its twenty-fourth and most successful season at Madison Square Gardens tonight, with a parade of the horses, and the final exhibits and awards in the championship classes for harness horses and hunters. Only horses already awarded first and second prizes were eligible, but these were obliged to appear, under penalty of forfeiting their cash prizes and ribbons.

Judge Wm. H. Moore swelled his unprecedented total of winnings of 22 firsts this afternoon, when his bay geldings, Robin Hood and Wallenstein took another blue in the class for pairs in harness over fifteen hands high. In the same class his Leonidas and Hildegarde were second.

A. G. Vanderbilt, retrieved, in a measure his poor showing this season by winning in record time the Arrowhead cup for four-hand driven from a point on Riverside Drive, nine and a half miles distant from the gardens, to the judges' stand. He covered the distance in 38 minutes, 10 minutes better than the time made one year ago by Morris K. Hewlett, who finished second this year, three minutes ahead of his own record. The award was based on the appearance of the teams at the finish, as well as the time.

## A WONDERFUL SHOWING

Addressing the electors in his constituency on Friday night, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, President of the Council, stated that the last annual balance sheet of the C. N. R. showed gross earnings of \$19,000,000. He could remember when the gross earnings of the C. P. R. did not amount to that. The net earnings of the C. N. R. amounted to \$7,000,000, and when every obligation was met there was left between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 to meet the obligations of new bonds which could be issued.

## RED WIDOW IS ACQUITTED

Dramatic Scenes Occur at End of Trial of Madame Steinhil

CROWD ACCLAIMS  
FINDING OF JURY

Prisoner Collapses Under Severe Strain of Last Few Hours

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Mme. Margherita Steinhil was acquitted by a jury at an early hour this morning of the murder of her husband, Adolph Steinhil, a noted painter, and her step-mother, Mme. Japy. The verdict was rendered at 12:55 a. m., after two and a half hours' deliberation, during which the jury summoned the president of the court for explanations, thus proving that the original majority was for conviction.

To some degree, sentiment and a stuffy, crowded courtroom favored the prisoner, and the delay caused much apprehension. With the first appearance of the jury, however, several of whom were smiling, an instinctive feeling of acquittal flashed through the courtroom.

A dramatic scene followed. The red-robed judges, and counsel filed in and took their places. Every eye was riveted on the door through which the prisoner should enter, but she did not appear. M. Devalles, the presiding judge, turned to the jury and said: "Have you reached a verdict?" The foreman arose and replied: "On our conscience, we answer no to every question."

A salvo of "bravos" followed, and a perfect bedlam broke loose. M. Aubin, counsel for Mme. Steinhil, embraced his colleagues. Men in the rear of the house jumped and screamed for joy.

"Bring in the accused." Fully two minutes passed before the black-robed figure with a white face appeared in the doorway, supported on either side by a gendarme. The woman swayed and seemed to be fainting, but in response to a wild outburst of cheers she lifted her head and looked about, smiling faintly in acknowledgment. Then she tottered forward and sank on the floor beside the rail.

When the judge pronounced the verdict her faint murmur of thanks was hardly heard. An instant later M. Aubin was over the rail lifting her in his arms. The crowd surged forward in a solid wall, making the rafters ring with cheers. Outside the gloomy courthouse, tens of thousands, who had been waiting for hours, took up the cry. Special editions of the papers spread the news like wildfire through the boulevards, where thousands were waiting in front of the cafes, and the same scenes of rejoicing ensued.

After being tenderly assisted out of the room, Mme. Steinhil was conducted from the building by one of the numerous subterranean passages. The ceremony of liberating Madame Steinhil occurred soon after her acquittal, and the woman, heavily veiled, entered a high-powered automobile and dashed away to an unknown destination.

The last day of the trial was given over largely to the argument of M. Aubin, counsel for the prisoner, which extended far into the night. The court room, already glowing with excitement, was stifling hot. The jury became restless, and several women sitting in the rear shrieked and fainted. The prisoner was a pitiful spectacle and gradually fell forward, a cold sweat turning her livid face a ghastly green. A doctor administered restoratives, but before M. Aubin finished she collapsed in a fit of weeping. When the judge asked her if she had anything to say she made no reply. Tears streamed from many eyes, and a minute later, as the jury retired, republican guards gently lifted the limp figure and carried her fainting from the room.

The murder of the distinguished painter, Adolph Steinhil, and his mother-in-law on the night of May 31, 1908, caused a sensation in Paris. They were found strangled in the residence in the Rue de Vaugelard. Madame Steinhil was found gagged and bound to a bed. When she recovered from the shock, she gave a description of the assassins, who, according to her story, numbered four, including a red-haired woman. Later Mrs. Steinhil told many conflicting stories, and was herself arrested and charged with the crime. The motive was found in her hatred for her step-mother, and a desire to rid herself of her husband, in order that she might marry Maurice Borderel, a wealthy merchant, who had become infatuated with her. The hearing began on November 3, and dramatic scenes have characterized them throughout.

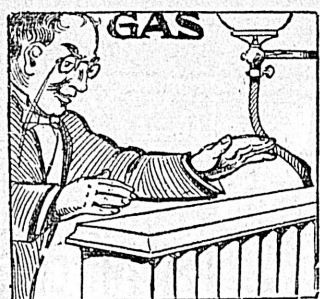
It is understood that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction.

Castro Off to Malaga  
SANTANDER, Spain, Nov. 13.—Cypriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, has left here for Madrid, whence he will proceed to Malaga, there to reside permanently.

## Football's Weekly Victim.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Archibald Christman, 18 years old, of Richmond, Va., left half back of the University of Virginia football team, was probably fatally injured in the last half of the game with Georgetown University here this afternoon. Following a scrimmage, Christman was found helpless on the ground. He was removed to the hospital, where it was announced that his condition was critical, and but slight hope was entertained of his recovery.





## It Is Cold Now

It was very chilly last winter. Do you remember how cold your bedroom was and how you wished you had installed a **GAS HEATER**. Our excellent radiators, gas grates and gas heaters throw out a steady warmth—equally as good for bedroom and bathroom as parlor. Prices for radiators \$4 up.

**VICTORIA GAS CO. LTD**  
Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

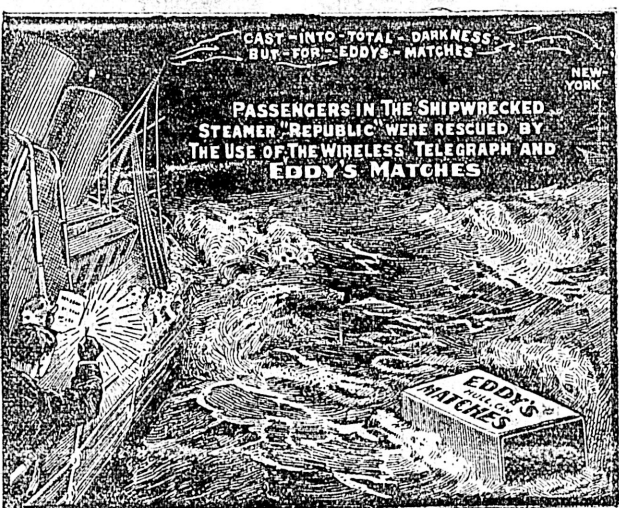
## Fresh Fruits

For your Xmas puddings, cakes and mince meat. The choicest goods procurable at attractive prices:

SEEDED RAISINS, choice 16-oz. pkgs., each	10c
ED RAISINS, extra choice 16-oz. pkgs., 2 for	25c
SULTAN RAISINS, per lb., 15c and	10c
VALENCIA RAISINS, very fine fruit, 2 lbs. for	25c
CURRENTS, re-cleaned, 3 lbs. for	25c
ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per lb.	20c
FIGS, White Mission, 3 lbs. for	25c

## The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.



ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR

## EDDY'S MATCHES

## Interior Decoration

Does not have to be sumptuous and costly, but it must display harmony of color, the skill of the artist, and the touch of the master workman to be successful. These qualities apply to work done by

**MELLOR BROS., LTD.**

Phone 812

708 Fort St.



## Walk-Over Shoes

What to Expect.

When you buy a pair of "bargain" shoes you generally expect and nearly always get either poor fit, questionable style or poor wear. On the other hand, when you buy Walk-Overs you get just what you pay for—absolutely perfect fit, up-to-the-minute style and the extreme limit of service.

And the price of Walk-Over certainty of satisfaction is only

**\$5.00 TO \$7.50**

**TOMLINSON & BELLHOUSE**

632 YATES STREET  
Opp. King Edward Hotel

## RUGBY PLAYERS HARD WORK-OUT

Victoria Team Will Have Good Squad This Season

That Victoria Rugby players will give their Terminal City rivals a hard fight for the provincial championship this year was evidenced yesterday at the first real big workout that the Victoria United Rugby club has had this season. Although yesterday's match was nothing but a hard practice, yet it was gotten up that the players themselves might get in and show of what material they were made. The matter of field work was the point the club was anxious to have the athletes go through and they certainly did it for they played snappy rugby all the way.

No goals were attempted and in the play there were altogether four tries made, three by the Reds and a single one by the Blues. The Reds were composed of the best forwards in the city and naturally they played most of the game, forming with strong scrums and following up the pigskin all the way. In the first half of the play there was no try made, and the ball kept traveling from one end of the field to the other rather getting a tally. Both teams were playing hard, evidently in the fond hope of getting warmed up, but there was not a chance for the air was crisp and the snappy breeze that blew the ozone into the out-of-town athletic grounds was anything but a gulf-stream blow. Nevertheless the players kept hard at it and if they didn't happen to have the ball anywhere near them they would keep on moving anyway, just to keep out the cold.

At the beginning of the second period the players went at it hammer and tongs and it wasn't long before John Arbuckle, the clever Victoria forward, shot over the line, making the first try of the day. Leo Sweeney also got a try after a good run shaking off many of the husky Blues. The next try was recorded for the Blues when Scott got away from the pack and shot over the line. The last try of the day was made when Forward Hopgood put the ball down in the right spot, making the final score 9 to 3, with the Reds on the losing end.

It was plain to be seen that a good team could be selected from the two squads on the field. Three of the Gillespie brothers were absent from the field, being out of town, and with them added there is surely the makings of a heavy and steady bunch of rugger.

Kenny Schofield is fast getting back into his old-time shape, and will be there with bells when the time comes.

## Chronic Insomnia and Indigestion

The One Is Almost Always Associated With and Caused by the Other

Sleep has been fittingly called "nature's sweet restorer." It is a condition in which the involuntary functions such as nutrition, circulation, respiration, etc., go on as usual, while the voluntary powers are in repose, and the system undergoes needed repairs. No one has ever been known to live longer than three weeks without sleep. It is as necessary in physical economy as food and drink.

Insomnia or chronic sleeplessness, is a symptom with which nearly every sufferer from dyspepsia is annoyed, either constantly or at frequent and irregular intervals. This inability to sleep normally is a very prominent manifestation of indigestion, and exhibits itself in different forms. In some cases sleep may come at its accustomed time, but it does not bring repose, and the person awakens entirely too soon, and is unable to fall asleep again. In others, the victim lies awake practically all night, tossing and rolling, and finally drops into a troubled and unrestful slumber at daybreak. Still others, though they may apparently sleep soundly, are annoyed with the incubus, or nightmare, with its horrors of overwhelming waves, falls from precipitous heights and attacks by infuriated and implacable monsters.

All of these distressing symptoms are amenable to an irritated and enfeebled stomach, and the same is true of grinding the teeth, and twitching and jerking of the muscles during sleep.

Insomnia is rarely a disease by itself, but is nearly always a symptom of another disease, such as dyspepsia, and in treating this core ailment many persons in their efforts to "woo the god of sleep," resort to the use of such hypnotics, sedatives, soporifics and narcotics as the bromides, chloral hydrate, Dover powders and even morphine.

No greater mistake than this could well be made, and the reckless use of such drugs has caused many a sudden death, while in other cases, even moderate use, has set up an incurable drug-using habit among those who resorted to the use of "sleeping powders."

To cure insomnia or sleeplessness the object should be to remove the cause and as dyspepsia is the underlying cause in a large percentage of cases, no better or safer remedy can be employed than STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. By digesting every particle of food in the stomach the active and exciting cause of insomnia is cut short at its source and removed.

These tablets contain only wholesome ingredients, and there is no danger of falling into drug-using habits from their use. Every sufferer from insomnia should avoid the egregious error of using hypnotic drugs as they never cure the trouble, but only make matters worse in the end.

Begin taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at once, using one or two after each meal, and the same number at bed time. It is also well to have a box of these powerful digestives close at hand during the night, so that in case you are troubled with dyspeptic insomnia, uneasiness in the stomach or any other symptom of indigestion, quick relief may be obtained.

Purchase a package from your druggist at once for 50 cents, and get rid of your insomnia and indigestion. Send us your name and address for sample package. Address: P. A. Stuart, Co., 160 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

## NOTICE

On and after Dec. 1st, 1909, the ten cent parcel delivery will be discontinued by

**The Victoria Transfer Co.**

Dennis Thompson also showed that he is a three-quarter of great capabilities, and on numerous occasions was in the limelight. Lowry, Meredith and Heb Gillespie also played a strong game and will undoubtedly be on the team that plays Vancouver next Saturday and will be a tower of strength.

### Back of Scrum.

At half-back Newcombe and Boss Johnson at full are hard workers and know all the finer points of the game. The selecting of the forward rank to go to Vancouver will be the most difficult part for the club as there are a great number of aspirants who have been doing splendid work, both in the scrum and out in the loose. Hopgood, Arbuckle, Leo Sweeney, Robson, Jeffs, Ward, Kennedy, Miller, Spencer, Gillespie brothers, and Hiniker are a splendid bunch as they have not only the weight but the speed. In the practice game yesterday William Moresby acted as referee and besides acting in this capacity did an enormous amount of good work by coaching the various players along. The exact team that will wear the maitre cross for the Victoria United Rugby Football club will be selected this week, and announced as soon as selected. In the meantime the players are all expected to show up at the Royal Athletic park on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon of this week for a couple of good, snappy workouts. In preparation for the big game in the Mainland town next Saturday, Victoria wants to win the McKechnie Cup this year and the only way to do it is to send up a well-trained aggregation for the opening game of the season and put the fear into the hearts of their rivals across the water. Since the Vancouver team went south and failed to win a game, the locals are inspired with a great deal of confidence, and will go after them hot and heavy right from the start and when the season is through and the final reckoning is done the local rugger experts to see a handsome piece of silverware emblematic of the B. C. championship lodged safely in Victoria.

ODESSA, Nov. 13.—The municipal council today petitioned Emperor Nicholas to disfranchise Jewish voters.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** on every box. 25c

## ALBION CLUB HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Gregson Leads in Batting Averages — Grimason Takes Bowling Honors

The Albion Cricket Club has enjoyed a successful season. Of the thirty matches played sixteen were won, one drawn and 13 lost. The membership has materially increased over last season, and from the number of players who have already given in their names for next season it is expected that the total membership will reach the 100 mark. It has been the endeavor of the executive committee to try and give every player as many games as possible, thereby conserving the general interest of the members. Next season the annual cricket week will be held in Victoria, and although the club was unable to enter a representative eleven in the tournament this season in Vancouver, it is expected it will be in a position to make a good bid for honours in the coming tournament.

The club is unanimous in giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott for his energetic and indefatigable services on the club's behalf. Gregson is top man in the batting averages with 17.5, while in bowling Gunnason with 3.5 per wicket heads the list. For bowling over fifty overs and Ashby with 8.3 is best man.

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 13.—Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the C.P.R. system of terminal elevators at Fort William by the grain growers. It is understood that negotiations are now progressing favorably and the deal will likely be closed before long. The control of terminal elevators would place the Grain Growers Grain Company in a very strong position, as the company is backed by the majority of the farmers of the west, it is virtually a farmers' move.

### COLD KILLS THE GERM.

Lieut. Peary Says There Are No Bald Heads in the Arctic Region.

The people who come back from Klondike testify to the fact that no native bald heads are there. The evidence is that the cold climate kills the germs that eat the hair off at the root. Lieut. Peary, who went to the Arctic Regions, gives the same evidence. Newbro's Herpicide has the same effect as the cold climate. It kills the germ that eats the hair off at the roots and the hair grows again. Herpicide is the first hair remedy built upon the principle of destroying the germ that eats the hair off. Its phenomenal sale demonstrates the correctness of the scalp germ theory. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent, 1228 Government street.

## The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

## Not the Fabrics Alone—It's the Style

When you see the materials of our new Overcoats and Raincoats, you must concede they are excellent. The up-to-date and exclusive styles will equally please you. There's a fit and finish to them also hard to duplicate.



Twentieth Century Overcoats—Tailoring as a finished art is splendidly represented in this showing, all the popular cloths and shades. Prices \$15.00 to .....\$30.00

Winter Overcoats—Other different makes, exceptionally smart and well made. Prices commence at .....\$7.50

Twentieth Century Brand Raincoats, latest and most exclusive styles, \$15.00 to .....\$30.00

English Raincoats (tailored in Great Britain), excellent goods with newest style collars, slashed pockets, storm cuffs, etc., \$7.00 to .....\$20.00

Burberrys Gabardine Waterproof Coats (the popular "Slip-On"), unrivalled for walking or motoring, \$18.00 to .....\$25.00

We are sole agents for the celebrated Burberry Garments—the best in the world—every fabric guaranteed.

Rubberized Raincoats, a fine line of Coats that will keep the wearer warm, dry and comfortable— from, up .....\$7.00

**W. & J. WILSON**

MEN'S FURNISHERS,  
1221 Government St. and Trounce Av.

## THIS HANDSOME \$1 BERRY SPOON

## FREE



In order to get this beautiful engraved Silver Plate Berry Spoon send us 25c to cover Express and Postal charges and one coupon of WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER, and we will send this handsome spoon charges postpaid to you on receipt of your letter. This spoon ordinarily sells for \$1 in any jewelry store. Yet it only costs you 25c—this amount being, as we have said before, to cover the cost of packing and mailing. It is an offer well worth taking advantage of. Send for it today, or bring your coupon to our Premium Depot, 1304 Douglas St., and we will give it to you on receipt of 20c

## What White Swan Washing Powder Is

White Swan Washing Powder is a pure soap powder, perfectly white and guaranteed non-injurious. It cleanses woodwork, cooking utensils, cloth, in fact everything, and is a boon to every housewife. It is sold by all good grocers everywhere being the universal favorite with all—everybody. Every package contains three pounds net. Price is 25c. A coupon in every package. For those who do not wish to take advantage of this spoon we will

## Give Away Absolutely Free

A handsome black and white picture, 16x20: sixty subjects to select from. These are given in exchange for one coupon of White Swan Washing Powder.

This Offer Is Good Only For a Few Days

EXTRA SPECIAL !!! 50c Shopping Bags for

**25c**

**THE WHITE SWAN PREMIUM DEPOT, 1304 DOUGLAS ST.**



## Hats That Are Correct

Prudence and good taste dictate the necessity of purchasing a HAT that is correct and comfortable. Besides our expert judgment as to style and quality, the Hats we sell carry their own guarantee.

**SCOTT, STETSON, CHRISTY and MALLORY**

Are standard makers and their Hats are worn by the best dressed men all over the world. No fancy prices here—exclusive goods, but at values.

**F. A. GOWEN**

Amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.  
The Gentlemen's Store 1114 Government St.

## THE STORK Ladies' and Children's Store

### GRAND BARGAINS THIS WEEK SEE OUR WINDOW

We are clearing out of LADIES' WEAR, and this week we are selling Corset Covers at a sacrifice. Our space is small to emphasize on these goods, but the following are a few of the bargains on sale:  
CORSET COVERS, with Embroidery, were 35c, now ..... 25c  
CORSET COVERS, trimmed lace and ribbon, were 50c, now ..... 30c  
CORSET COVERS, 1 row Embroidery insertion, were 60c, now ..... 45c  
CORSET COVERS, 3 rows insertion and tucks, were 90c, now ..... 65c

See our windows for Bargains in Corset Covers.

**R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.**

643 FORT STREET.

## Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

Is especially effective in cases of colds of long standing or where the lungs have been affected. No other remedy has such a decided action on the lungs in building up the waste tissue and restoring them to perfect health. A most palatable combination. If you feel weak or "run-down" try a few bottles of this unrivaled remedy. \$1.00 here only.



**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

1228 Government Street

Near Yates Street

## NOTICE

### Provincial Elections

ESQUIMALT ELECTORAL DISTRICT

## Mr. H. D. Helmcken

Will address the electors as follows:

Chair taken at 8 p. m. each evening.

Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, November 15.  
Price's Hall, Parsons Bridge, November 18.  
Institute Hall, Metchosin, November 19.  
Charter's Hall, Sooke, November 20.  
Colwood Hall, Colwood, November 22.  
Sailors' Home, Esquimalt Road, November 23.  
Lampson Street Schoolhouse, November 24.

## WORK STOPS FOR LACK OF BRICK

Causeway Paving Held Up Because of Rough Weather in Straits

Many Victorians marvelled yesterday when, on passing along the Causeway, they were told that the work of the city prosecuting the work of brick laying which has progressed so far and then suddenly ceased. The weather was fine for work and many uncomplimentary remarks were heard at the extremely slow progress being made. It appears that the hold-up is due to the inability to secure brick. A scowload should have been here last Wednesday when work could have been rushed ahead but owing to the rough weather in the straits the scow with about 100,000 brick has been held up at Port Townsend and unless the weather moderates considerably is likely to remain there for some days. The experience of the contractors for the Wharf street pavement appears likely to be repeated in the case of the city on the Causeway work. In the meantime the roadway across the Causeway for traffic is daily becoming worse, if such a thing be possible.

## LETERS TO THE EDITOR

**Freight Rates.**  
Sir—Little has been said with regard to the very substantial benefits which may accrue to the Province of British Columbia by way of reduction in freight rates should the C. N. R. contract with the present government be ratified by the people.

Being well acquainted with all the dealings of the Manitoba government with that company I can speak from actual experience, and know for a fact, that the reduction in freight rates alone which immediately followed after the C. N. R. had entered that province, would have more than paid the interest on all the bonds which the Manitoba government guaranteed. The late Premier, Hon. Thomas Greenway, stated publicly that he was prepared to give any company one million dollars to procure a 10 cent rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Lake Superior. This offer was not accepted. But as soon as the C. N. R. entered the province we got that concession without it costing the province a single dollar and a substantial reduction on all other kinds of freight immediately followed.

The wonderful development of New Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta within the last six or seven years has been largely due to the rapid extension of the C. N. R. system into those provinces, and wherever this line has been extended, handsome reductions in freight rates have followed as a matter of course. Being a retired railroad contractor and with a knowledge of every railroad in Canada I can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that not another road of its age can compare with it either as to construction, equipment or management, notwithstanding all the silly twaddle we hear to the contrary. I have known McKenzie & Mann ever since they commenced railroad construction and I can say for them they have been successful to an extraordinary degree and have never defaulted in their obligations to any government.

British Columbia has reason to congratulate itself on having a premier possessing the intelligence and foresight sufficient to enlist the co-operation of such successful and energetic railroad men as McKenzie & Mann to assist him in developing the wonderful resources of the grandest province of the Dominion, and had it not been for the fact that the McBride government came to the rescue of British Columbia and by carefully looking after and preserving her resources and by replenishing an empty treasury and putting the affairs of the province on a good and sound financial basis, she would not be in a position today to enter into a contract of such magnitude. B. C., long enough, has been subject to the tender mercy of one railroad corporation but the time of her deliverance is at hand and I imagine she will not be slow to grasp her opportunity on the 25th Inst.

J. C. SPROULE.

## MORE IMPROVEMENTS

Many New Street Works to Come Before City Council Tomorrow Night

Local improvement works will occupy the greater part of the city council's session tomorrow evening. Among the works which will be recommended are the following: Permanent sidewalks on both sides of McBride avenue, from Queen's avenue to Bay street; permanent sidewalks on portions of Kingston street and Ladysmith street; the grading of Douglas street between Belleville street and Superior street; and the construction of permanent walks on both sides of that street; a permanent sidewalk on the south side of McClure street, between Vancouver and Cook street, with gutters and boulevards on both sides of the street; curbs, gutters, and boulevards on both sides of Vancouver street, from Humboldt street to Pandora avenue. In all the above cases the owners will be called upon to pay four-fifths of the cost of the works. The improvements asked for by the owners on Howe street include the extension of the street to a width of 60 feet from Faithful street to May street, and grading and permanent walks, etc., with laying of sewer, water, and surface drains and laterals from such to the street lines, will be passed upon, but the city will not contribute anything towards the cost of expropriating land for the street widening work, though it will contribute one-fifth of the cost of the actual work of improvement.

It is just possible that Alderman Bishop's long-delayed by-law to classify and fix the salaries of civic employees next meeting of the league. Mr. Tait for the council for the past month or two, but the other aldermen have been postponing its consideration. At last Monday's meeting it was again laid over, but the aldermen promised to consider the measure at the next meeting.

Mrs. W. Phillips, of Belcher avenue, and Miss Ida Foot, of Sidney, have reached California, where they will visit Los Angeles, Pasadena and other places of interest.

The Season's Newest Inspirations can be seen in this special sample line.

**Campbell**  
THE FASHION CENTRE

The Season's Newest Inspirations can be seen in this special sample line.

Suits  
Up To  
\$20 For  
\$15

We Consider These The Best Values We Have Ever Offered In Ladies' Suits

We have just received a large sample line of ladies' suits. This assortment offers exceptional bargains in the always fashionable and desirable two-piece suits. There are barely two alike. We express the truth when we say that such bargains have never before been offered by us—or anybody else.

Suits  
Up To  
\$25 For  
\$20



All the latest colourings and materials are shown. Style is conspicuous in every garment, coats are medium and full length. Ornamentations and linings will meet with the approval of all ladies. Your taste can be satisfied with very little trouble.

Suits  
Up To  
\$32.50  
For  
\$25

The following are some of the new shades: Green, mauve, old rose, red, blue, wood, brown and grey. Turned up cuffs, with black silk braid and large buttons, necks and yokes faced with silk and braids. Space will not permit to adequately describe the points of merit in these suits. Some are quite plain, others more showy

The Season's Newest Inspirations can be seen in this Special Sample Line.

The Ladies' Store

**ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,**

LIMITED

1010 Gov't St.

The Season's Newest Inspirations can be seen in this Special Sample Line.

## CAFE CHANTANT

The Cafe Chantant to be held at the beginning of December in aid of the funds of the Anti-tuberculosis Society promises to be an amusing and delightful entertainment. The whole programme has not yet been arranged, but the following are some of the features: Mr. Herbert Kent; Miss Gladys Perry and a chorus will render a song in character; Mrs. Harry Pooley's beautiful contralto voice will be heard in a song from the "Merry Widow." Miss Marion Dunsin, Miss Perry, Miss Brydon, Miss Savage, Mrs. Guy Warner, Mrs. C. E. Wilson and Miss Sehl, dressed in beautiful and novel costumes, will be the chorus and perform the Marsylvian dance. The beautiful "Moon Song" will be sung by a troupe of pierrettes. This was recently done by the "Follies" in London. Mrs. Gideon Hicks, so well known

as an elocutionist, will render a number of humorous recitations, and Mrs. Harry Briggs will sing. There will be a Dutch chorus, and Miss Heyland and Mr. Craddock will render a musical playlet, of which the scene is laid in a Chinese chop house. Mr. Phillips will sing, and Mr. Barrington Foote, from Thetis Island, will lend his talents as a comedian to the success of the entertainment. A number of the prettiest girls in Victoria will be seen in a series of tableaux. Mrs. Rebbeck has not disclosed her part in the affair, but it is whispered that it promises to be most amusing, and the choruses are being trained by Mrs. Herbert Kent, whose well known ability ensures success. There will be no stalls and no devices for making money except the sale of the refreshments, cigarettes, and sweets, which really form part of the evening's enjoyment.

## SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

HON. D. M. EBERTS will address the electors on the issues of the day at the following places

Boleskine Road, Wednesday, November 17.  
Gordon Head Hall, Thursday, November 18.  
Royal Oak Schoolhouse, Friday, November 19.  
Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill, Monday, November 22.  
Agricultural Hall, Saanich, Tuesday November 23.  
Chair will be taken at 8:15.

C. E. KING, Secretary Conservative Assn., Saanich.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1853.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,800,000  
Reserve.....\$5,500,000  
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

**Savings Bank Accounts**

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

**Advertise in the Colonist**

## THE REASON WHY

**Vinol**

IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis, is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

D. E. CAMPBELL, Druggist, - - Victoria, B.C.



## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00  
Six months.....2.50  
Three months.....1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, November 14, 1909

### SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

The Colonist is in receipt of the following telegram from Mr. Richard McBride and Mr. W. J. Bowser:

"We have during the past week visited and addressed meetings at Kaslo, Rossland, Grand Fork, Phoenix, Greenwood, Keremeos, Hedley, Penticton, Summerland, and other points on Okanagan Lake and Vernon. Nothing like similar success has ever been seen in a provincial campaign. There is one general wave of Conservatism sweeping over the interior, and reports of most gratifying character continue to arrive from all parts of the province. A splendid feature has been the large and most attentive audiences who have emphatically declared themselves strongly in favor of the railway policy, and every assurance is given that the government has the fullest support of the electorate. The trip has been one ovation of approval, and from all sides come assurance of support for the Conservative candidates, and decision to assist the government to continue the policy of progress and development. The magnificent success that has been attained is most gratifying, and means that British Columbia will continue to advance with increased prosperity to all the people."

### FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

"What is there in it for the workingman?" is a question which has been asked on one or two occasions, when the railway policy has been under discussion. Premising that we object wholly to that view of things, which places the "workingman" apart from the rest of the community, and tags him with a badge of inferiority, as though he were not interested as much as anyone else in the prosperity of the country, we shall endeavor to answer the question. It seems to us that before anyone can answer it, the first thing to be considered is what there can be in any policy for the workingman. To ascertain this, we must try to ascertain what the workingman wants. We are not going to avoid the issue by setting up that one man, who toils, is as much a working man as another, whether he works with pick and shovel on the street or at his desk in an office, and shall confine what we have to say to those whom the inquirer had in mind when he asked his question.

What do these workingmen want? We think that if we say they want an opportunity to earn a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; that they want their work to be done under as favorable conditions as possible in respect to sanitation and safety; that they want to derive, if possible, some benefit from their work besides the amount of wages paid to them; that they want to have an opportunity of bettering their positions; that, if they are married, they want to give their children the advantages of an education, and assist them to make a good start in life; that they would like to do something to leave the country better than they found it; we say that if we mention these as some at least of the ambitions of every workingman, we cover the ground pretty well. We do not suggest that all these reasonable wishes can be met by any railway policy; but we submit that any policy that tends to the development of the country tends also to advance these objects.

Several of these objects, may be considered a little more specifically. The workingmen of Victoria have had no reason of late to complain of the lack of good work at good pay. Among the reasons for this very satisfactory state of things is that the city is growing, and is generally more prosperous than it has ever been. The result is that houses have been built, and are being built in great numbers; streets are being improved, permanent sidewalks are being laid, extensions to the water, light, and sewer services are being carried out, and private enterprises are being enlarged. If anything should happen to arrest this progress, the workingmen would be the first to feel the effect; whereas, if this progress continues, the conditions will continue favorable to workingmen. Apart altogether from the fact that the construction of the proposed Canadian Northern Railway in this province will give employment to thousands of workingmen, it need hardly be stated that the development that will follow therefrom will greatly increase the demand for labor. These facts are so obvious that we almost feel like apologizing for stating them.

We think we are right in saying that a majority of the workingmen of Victoria have homes either of their own or rented, and that in either case they have surrounded themselves with more or less of those things that make life comfortable. What we are now going to say will not apply to the workingman who is content to earn his pay and spend it on himself; but we think such men are in the minority. Just as they are in the minority among those who work in stores and offices. Most of us, whether we work with our hands out of doors, or in any other way, are endeavoring to get ahead. So we take the case of the Victoria workingman, who has a home, or who aims to have one, and who, at any rate, would like to remain where he has friends, and, perhaps, a family. To such a man, it must be self-evident that anything that will tend to secure permanence of employment here will be of advantage to him. This railway construction, and the resulting development of the surrounding country will certainly do. Most workingmen would like to keep their boys at home, and if they have daughters who marry, they would like to see them remain here, provided the prospects here are as good as elsewhere. Hundreds of our boys and girls have left Victoria in times past because they could do better elsewhere, and almost invariably the reason why they could do better elsewhere has been because there was greater development in progress in other places than here. Surely it is plain that anything that will tend to the increase and permanence of opportunities for work here, that will tend to open new channels for industrious and intelligent men, must be of direct advantage to workingmen.

Let us consider briefly a third aspect of the case. Every workingman ought to desire that he shall receive more for his labor than his wage. That is the way everyone ought to feel. He ought to be animated by the consciousness that some future good will come from what he is doing today. The workingman in a progressive community can always have that feeling. If, by the exercise of his franchise he aids that which will promote the general advancement of the community in which he lives, he adds to the value of his position as a member of the community. If he has been able to make himself a home, he is adding to the value of that home. He knows that his day's work is a part of the general progress in which, if he is industrious and economical, he is bound to share. It all depends upon the man. There are people in every walk in life who fail to reap any of the advantages of general prosperity; but the majority of us are not in that class. The majority of us enjoy to some extent the indirect benefits that follow from our labor. But this phase of the question is a theme by itself, and it must be passed by with this brief reference.

### MAINLAND CONNECTION

If the Canadian Northern secured nothing more to Victoria than additional connection with the lower Mainland, it would be worthy of the support of this community. We have better connections than we used to have, but we need better connections still. We need competitive connections. This, the coming of the Canadian Northern, will give us. We need more frequent mail service, more frequent passenger service, more frequent freight service. We need to have the inconvenience of our insular position reduced to a minimum. Such connections will stimulate the growth and business of the city.

Did you ever realize that there is no transportation company that is under any obligation whatever to furnish connection of any kind between Victoria and the Mainland? That is the actual fact. The Canadian Pacific maintains a connection, not because it is under any obligation to do so, but because it suits its convenience to do so. It has a mail contract, of course, and this calls for regular daily service; but it could throw up that contract tomorrow, if it chose, and take off its steamers altogether if it saw fit; and there is absolutely nothing that the people of Victoria could do to compel the company to resume the service. We do not anticipate any such action; but such action is within the power of the company. By virtue of the contract which the legislature will be asked to sanction, the Canadian Northern will be compelled to maintain a first-class connection with the Mainland as an integral part of its transcontinental service.

The direct and indirect benefit that this will be to Victoria can hardly be estimated, but it will be very great. What do the Opposition offer as an alternative? Only a promise to give aid to certain lines of railway in such a manner that they cannot point to any company that will accept it and build a mile of line. They make no pretence that they will secure any better connection between the city and the Mainland than we now enjoy. On the contrary, they denounce the plan for additional connection, and assert that it will never be anything more than a "fake" and a "bluff." It is amazing that men, who ought to have any interest in the welfare of Victoria, could be found willing to take such a position. That they do so shows to what length political partisanship will carry some people.

### SOME COMPARISONS

The Canadian Northern has been criticized very severely by the Opposition, that is, if vague derogatory statements can be called criticism. We have been told that it is a road that is badly built, poorly equipped,

and therefore difficult to operate as compared with the Canadian Pacific. Yet the operating expenses of the Canadian Northern, according to the latest official returns, were \$1.43 per train miles, and those of the Canadian Pacific were \$1.49 per train mile. The difference is slight, and may have been only accidental, but it shows that there is not much difference between the two lines from the operating point of view.

The number of tons of freight carried on a railway does not furnish a correct idea of its business as compared with other roads, because all freight is not carried the same distance. Therefore, railway statisticians reduce the tonnage to a one-mile basis, and in all Canadian traffic returns the total freight carried is reduced to the number of tons carried one mile. In the year ending June 30, 1908, the Canadian Northern carried what was equivalent to 875,287,887 tons of freight one mile. The Canadian Pacific carried 5,848,799,811 tons one mile. That is the freight business of the Canadian Pacific reduced to a one-mile basis for the purpose of comparison, was between six and seven times as much as that of the Canadian Northern in that year. But the mileage of the Canadian Pacific was in that year about six times as great as that of the Canadian Northern, and the Canadian Pacific had the advantage of the haulage of transcontinental freight as well as of the vast amount of business over its lines in Eastern Canada, for which the Canadian Northern had no equivalent. Therefore it follows that where the two railways were competitors, the Canadian Northern did the greater business per train mile.

Of course, these observations are not intended to reflect in any way upon that great enterprise, the Canadian Pacific. To attempt to reflect upon it would be absurd, even if there were the slightest basis for doing so, as there is not. We make the comparison to show that the Canadian Northern, when it has established its eastern connections which will give it a direct line to Toronto, and its western connections, which will give it a direct line to the cities of Southwestern British Columbia and at least an equal chance with all competitors for the vast business that will be developed on Vancouver Island, will compare without disadvantage with all its transcontinental rivals.

### ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE.

There has never been anything quite as funny as the matter to which the Evening Post directs attention in the following:

This is what the local Opposition organ says of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper now:

"The appearance of Sir Hibbert Tupper upon a public platform in Victoria next week in opposition to the McBride government, supported by a strong contingent of Conservatives who place principle before party and value the true interests of the province more highly than the personal triumph of a few self-seeking politicians," etc., etc.

But this is what it said of him in its editorial columns on November 13 last: "He (Premier McBride) has his ambitious eye fixed upon Ottawa, and the highest post at the federal capital would possibly not be too great for him to stoop to. But there is a private feud between Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. McBride. . . . One thing is certain, the Tupper Jews will have no dealings with the McBride Samaritans."

On which occasion was the organ expressing its real opinion?

It will now be in order for the Opposition organ to emit a column or so of abuse. Possibly it will deny having printed either or both of the statements.

British Columbia fruit continues to win prizes in the Mother Country.

Look at our advertising columns this morning. They already show the effect of the prospective railway construction. Every one is more hopeful, because every one knows that the coming of the Canadian Northern is the dawn of the brightest era in the history of Victoria.

And now we are told that Mr. John Oliver has evolved a simple plan for settling the Indian Reserve. It is that the provincial government shall buy the Indians out. This is so excessively simple that it is silly. What else in the name of common sense is it that everybody has been trying to do for the last half century?

The Opposition organ writes through a full column to extricate itself from responsibility for the attempt to deceive the electors in regard to the Canadian Northern, and in doing so boasts that it unearthed data damaging to that great enterprise. Political partisanship that seeks to damage any Canadian railway has reached a pretty low stage.

The Opposition organ has asserted over and over again that the Colonist claimed to be "regarded as an authority on railway matters." Every Colonist reader knows that the Colonist never made any such claim. What the Colonist did say, and what it repeats, is that for years it has given special attention to collecting data bearing upon railways in British Columbia, and especially in Vancouver Island, and that it has furnished those data in whole or in part to every prominent railway man, who has considered railway extension in this province. These are facts that are known to hundreds of people in this city, and it is only jealousy, approaching insanity, that leads the organ to indulge in misrepresentations on the subject.

# Get the Benefit of Expert Service

## When You Plan to Furnish Your Home—Let Our Staff Assist

IF YOU are interested in having your home correctly furnished and at the lowest prices possible consistent with good quality, this is the store that merits your business. We are famed for fine furniture, rugs, carpets, china, etc., and more—for superior service.

To furnish a home and furnish it right—according to your individual taste and the members of your family—is always a problem. We give expert service and advice on such matters—try to do more than sell goods, try to place the right kind of goods to best suit the individual demand. And with all we claim to save you money. Costs nothing to investigate.

## Expert Decorative Service

FOR THOSE who desire expert assistance in selecting their furnishings and assembling the best draperies to harmonize with them, the services of our expert drapery men are offered—and without additional charge.

Perhaps you have a desire to carry out some individual preference yet need the advice of someone more practised in such work. Then make free use of our services—costs nothing to discuss the matter and much of use may be learned here.

We shall be pleased to compute the cost—give you an approximate cost or execute a contract.

## Cold Feet?

Be Comfortable With These

NO EXCUSE for "cold feet" no matter how cold the night may be—if you have one of these Doulton foot warmers. They are much superior to other kinds because they are practically everlasting. Hot water won't effect them—there is nothing to deteriorate. Strong—practically unbreakable.

A few cold waves such as Saturday's breeze will clear the whole stock so be prompt if you would enjoy the comfort of one of these. Prices are easy—decidedly so, when you figure the life of the article.

\$1.00 \$1.25



## The Latest Designs IN CARPETS FOR WINTER

WHY not let us figure on some new carpets now—fix up the house in ample time for the Xmas season. Our offerings in patterns suitable for fall and winter service disclose some really handsome designs. Prices are the fairest at which goods of equal quality can be sold. We guarantee the quality of every yard of carpet we sell—warrant you the utmost satisfaction.

If you prefer squares or rugs you'll find hundreds here from which to choose—and the choosing is easy from the rug rack.

## Now for Warm Bedding CHOOSE SOME OF THESE TOMORROW

DIDN'T the frost in that northeast breeze of Saturday morn whisper "more blankets" to you? It was a little taste of what you must expect before summer winds blow again.

It's better to be prepared than to shiver—better to do the selecting before, than after. Why not make some selections from this stock tomorrow? You'll never find better blankets or fairer prices—do it now.

### "Comfort" All Wool Blanket, Pair \$3.50

OUR "COMFORT" ALL WOOL BLANKET is a very popular low-priced blanket and one that we can recommend to those looking for blankets around this price. Measure 60x80 inches—6 lbs., at per pair.....\$3.50  
THE "BERMUDA" is a blanket of liberal proportions—64x84 inches—and excellent value. Seven lbs., at per pair.....\$4.25  
THE "POPULAR" blanket is an 8-lb. blanket, measuring 66x86 inches. Just as popular as the name implies. Per pair.....\$6.00

### Pure Fleece Wool, Great Value, Pair \$6.30

Our "Eider Down" pure fleece wool blanket is one of our best values. Made of selected wool, it is a blanket that will give you good hard, long service. These blankets come packed in separate cartons—coming to you clean and fresh—  
7-lb. 64x84 inches, per pair.....\$6.30  
8-lb. 68x86 inches, per pair.....\$7.30

### Skelton Scotch Blankets

These new Skelton Scotch blankets are wonderfully good values. They are made from the very finest wool—beautiful, white, fleecy wool. Imported direct from Ayrshire—  
7-lb. 68x86 inches, per pair.....\$6.75  
8-lb. 76x84 inches, per pair.....\$7.50

### Universal Bath Blankets

6-lb. 62x85 inches, per pair.....\$6.50  
8-lb. 74x90 inches, per pair.....\$8.50  
9-lb. 76x94 inches, per pair.....\$9.50  
10-lb. 78x100 inches, per pair.....\$10.50

Maish Cotton Comforts from \$2.75  
McIntock Down Comforts from \$5.50

## Spark Guards

BEST ASSORTMENT YET

IT ISN'T SAFE to burn wood in the open fireplace without the protection of a spark guard. The sense of security one gives amply repays for the small initial outlay of cash necessary to procure one here.

We have never shown such an excellent variety of spark guards as we do this season. The range of sizes is also complete and the prices—well, when you see the guards you'll agree they are the fairest ever.

### Bright Finish Spark Guards

Made of best quality of wire—closely woven. A serviceable guard that will last for years—  
Size 24x30 in., at.....\$1.75  
Size 30x30 in., at.....\$2.00  
Size 36x30 in., at.....\$2.50

### Copper Wire Guards

Made of copper wire, closely woven. Attractive in appearance and very durable—  
Size 24x30 in., at.....\$1.75  
Size 30x30 in., at.....\$2.00  
Size 36x30 in., at.....\$2.50  
Size 36x36 in., at.....\$3.00  
Size 42x36 in., at.....\$4.00

### Brass Wire Spark Guards

Made of closely woven brass wire and of course attractive and durable as brass is—  
Size 24x30 in., at.....\$6.00  
Size 30x30 in., at.....\$6.50  
Size 36x30 in., at.....\$7.00

### Black and Brass Guards

These are just about the most stylish wire spark guards we have ever shown. Made of black wire with brass trimmings—  
Size 25x31 in., at.....\$2.50  
Size 31x31 in., at.....\$3.00  
Size 37x31 in., at.....\$3.50

## Let Us Show You These Pretty Styles in Baskets

We have some recent arrivals in baskets we believe would appeal to you. The shapes and the colorings are particularly pleasing and the prices are reasonably fair for such superior pieces. Drop in and let us show you some of these listed below. There's no obligation to purchase incurred in so doing.

WORK BASKETS, at \$1.00 and .....50¢  
COVERED WORK BASKETS, at....\$1.25  
WASTE PAPER BASKETS, at each, \$2.50,  
\$1.75, \$1.50 and .....\$1.25

BABY BASKETS, with tufted satin bottoms and satin ribbon, at .....\$2.50  
BABY BASKETS, at \$1.75, \$1.50 and....\$1.25  
FLOWER BASKETS, at 50¢, 40¢ and....30¢

## The Silver Shop Offers You The Latest Ideas

Visit This Section Next Time You Are Down Town—An Interesting Showing

DO YOU KNOW that we stock a most complete line of silverware? We do. The stock comprises the very latest and best styles in silver for table use and adornment and numerous other lines of silver such as souvenir goods, sterling manicure pieces, etc. We draw from the World's largest makers—such houses as the famous 1847 Rogers Bros. in flatware and Meriden hollowware. We have lately been adding many new pieces, and now show very complete stocks. Visit this section of the store soon. Here are four lines to show the variety of items offered.

### SILVER PLATED TOAST RACKS

In these useful items we show several styles, heavily silver plated—they'll last for years. See our offerings priced at—  
\$1.00 to \$3.50

Berry Spoons  
Tea Spoons

### SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS

In cut glass, Salt and Pepper Shakers with sterling silver tops, the choice is broad. You'll be pleased with those, at per pair—  
\$2.00 to \$4.50

Sugar Shells  
Dessert Spoons

### BABY MUGS—STERLING SILVER

Sterling silver, gold lined mugs for the little folk. Very pleasing designs, ideal for gift purposes. We have them priced at—  
\$3.75 to \$7.50

Butter Knives  
Dinner Knives

### STERLING MOUNTED CORK SCREWS

Here's a suggestion for a card prize for a gentleman. These have sterling silver mounted stag and tusk handles. Priced at—  
\$2.50 to \$10.00

Table Spoons  
Dessert Knives

SOLE AGENTS FOR THOSE FAMOUS McLINTOCK DOWN QUILTS

# WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

SALE AGENTS FOR THE OSTERMOOR MATTRESS PRICE \$15



## News of the World in Brief

## PROVINCIAL

## Counterfeiter Goes Insane

NELSON, Nov. 13.—Geo. Saltmarsh, sentenced to two years less one day in the provincial jail here for uttering counterfeit coin, seven weeks ago, has become insane, and will be sent to New Westminister. He has been identified by the American police as L. E. Reed, alias Harry Reed or "Dad" Reed, an ex-convict who has served terms over the border for counterfeiting operations.

## Ore Production

NELSON, Nov. 13.—The ore shipments for the week were away above the average for the year so far, the tonnage for the past seven days being over 56,000 tons, a record in the history of mining here. The increase is general from all three divisions. Following are the shipments by districts: Boundary district, 47,047 tons for week and 1,296,486 tons for year to date; Rossland district, 5,388 tons for week and 204,451 tons for year to date; Slokan-Kootenay district, 3,390 tons for week and 135,371 tons for year to date. Total shipments for week were 56,225 tons and for year to date 1,666,293 tons. Smelter receipts for week were 53,470 tons, and for year to date were 1,549,006 tons.

## CANADIAN

## C. N. R. Man Resigns

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 13.—M. A. Murphy, superintendent of C. N. railway district No. 1, Port Arthur, has resigned. No announcement has been made as to a successor.

## Run Down by Engine

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Nov. 13.—Herbert H. Gunter, aged 47, president of the William Richards Lumber Co., was killed by an I. C. R. shunting engine here last night. He slipped while crossing the tracks. He leaves a widow and two sons.

gine here last night. He slipped while crossing the tracks. He leaves a widow and two sons.

## Canada's Trade Increase

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—During the decade from 1898 to 1908, Canada led the world with the exception of Argentina in comparative increase in trade. During the preceding decade from 1897 to 1907, Canada ranked third in respect to trade growth with Argentina first and Japan second. Japan now ranks third.

## Canadian Railway Fatalities

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The annual report of the board of railway commissioners states that during the year ending March 31 last, 438 persons were killed and 1,201 were injured on railways in Canada. The proportions were: Passengers killed, 26; injured on railway 227; employees killed, 191; injured, 769; other persons killed, 291, and injured, 205. The Canadian Pacific killed 18 passengers and injured 47. The Grand Trunk killed 3 and injured 111. The Canadian Northern killed 1 and injured 8. The C. P. R. killed 120 employees and injured 158. The Grand Trunk killed 46 and injured 269. The Canadian Pacific killed 7 and injured 170, and the Michigan Central killed 3 and injured 142.

## Canada's Trade

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—During the decade from 1898 to 1908, Canada led the world, with the exception of Argentina, in comparative increase in trade. During the preceding decade from 1897 to 1907, Canada ranked third in respect to trade growth, with Argentina first and Japan second. Japan now ranks third. This is the most interesting fact brought out in the annual report of the trade and commerce department issued today. The statistics of trade for the last fiscal year, as already stated, show a falling off of \$67,916,284 as compared with the preceding year. The deputy minister in his report lays stress on the fact that this decrease was almost wholly in

## FOREIGN

## King Manuel's Visit

BOREAU, France, Nov. 13.—King Manuel of Portugal, who is on his way to visit King Edward, arrived here this morning. He is slightly indisposed and in order to break the journey spent the day here. He expects to proceed tonight to Cherbourg, from whence he will sail for England.

## Detroit Street Railway Bargain.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The Detroit street railway has acceded conditionally to the city's demand of \$300 per day for the use of streets upon which franchises are said to expire tomorrow. The company specifies that it waives no rights, and that the city waives none as far as an ultimate readjustment is concerned.

## Dr. Cook's Records

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.—Dr. Torp, rector of the University of Copenhagen, has selected Prof. E. Stromgren, director of the astronomical observatory, as head of the committee to examine Dr. F. A. Cook's records. These are expected to reach here about December 7th, coming on the Scandinavian-American steamer United States.

## Russia and Finland

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The Russo-Finnish commission, charged with a revision of the legislative relations between the Empire and the Grand Duchy, re-assembled here yesterday after a suspension of work since June. The proceedings consisted of an argument upon the scope of Finnish autonomy, and the Finns submitted the draft of a bill defining the constitutional status of Finland within the empire. The bill reserves to Finland a voice in Imperial legislation, treaty making and the law of the military service as affecting her.

## Another Flag Incident.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Edmund A. McKenzie, a business man of New York, has written to the police of this place asking what law or section of the constitution of the United States governed the local police when they ordered him to lower the British flag which he hoisted in honor of King Edward's birthday, last Tuesday. The incident has caused widespread comment not at all complimentary to the police officials. The flag had been flying but a few minutes when it was seen by the driver of a laundry wagon. The man sought the nearest telephone and notified the police of the fact, and a patrolman was despatched to McKenzie's home with orders to have the flag hauled down. When the policeman got there the flag had been lowered and stowed away in its locker.

## BOWLING LEAGUE

Scores Fall Below Those of Last Week—Roll Total Score of 2441

Last Friday evening the second match in the B. C. Telegraphic League was played on the Fort Street alleys. The local boys were off color only rolling up a total of 2441 which was 226 pins behind their first score. M. Pirie, who had rolled a very steady game got high score, 191, and high average, 179. The score:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tot.	Ave.
C. Matthews...	150	156	181	487	162
G. Pirie.....	191	168	177	536	179
H. Brewster...	181	172	144	497	166
T. Renfrew...	124	116	162	402	134
C. Steers.....	155	169	177	501	167

831 769 811 2441 813  
Scorer—L. Eberts.  
Judge—J. Renfrew.

On Tuesday evening the Wolves—Fraser (Capt.), Pirie, Gibson, Dillabaugh and Popham, will line-up in the House League against the Tigers—T. Renfrew (Capt.), Brewster, Buckle, J. Renfrew and T. Cusack.

Two alley records were smashed yesterday afternoon on the Fort Street alleys when T. Wilson rolled 181 at quintette and 129 at candle pins, thus winning two prizes of two dollars.

## The Value of a Name

The value of a man's name should be measured by what the man does.

The value of the name behind a Suit or Overcoat should be measured by the same standard.

Judge us, Gentlemen, by what we do—by the styles we create—by the patterns we select—by the workmanship we put in every garment.

We show the "UNIVERSITY" Overcoat

—a new winter style and a Fit-Reform creation.

In attractive Tweed effects—\$18, \$20, \$22, \$25.

Samples and measurement blanks on application.

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

## PARLOR FURNITURE

Be sure to see our stock of Parlor Furniture, fancy Chairs, Rockers and Reed Chairs before deciding on your purchase of these goods. We are showing a very pretty line of Parlor goods, reasonably priced, and it will pay you to inspect them now and compare qualities and prices. We list below some sample values—are you interested? If so, be sure and see our stock at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Free city delivery.

PARLOR  
ROCKER

SOLID OAK ARM  
ROCKER, golden finish, high spindled back, embossed fancy leather seat,  
CASH PRICE \$4.05  
Many designs to choose from.

PARLOR  
SUITE

THREE-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, mahogany finish, arm chair, small chair and settee, spring seats, covered in Kent silk tapestry, a bargain at  
CASH PRICE \$22.95

PARLOR  
CHAIRS

PRETTY HIGH GRADE MAHOGANY PARLOR ARM CHAIR, spring seat, rich silk upholstered.  
CASH PRICE \$11.70  
Many pretty designs in stock.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

SENSATIONAL SALE OF  
STYLISH FURS

Closing Out of the Fur Department Brings Remarkable Values in Marmot Stoles, Collars and a Few Children's Collars and Sets

There are not many pieces left, but what is here will go at tremendous reductions. Every piece will go at prices unheard of before.

But not for long! There'll be some lively selling in this department once the news of this great Fur Sale gets around.

And so there should be, for never before was merchandise so good offered at prices so low.

Quick, indeed, will be the clearance—and it must be quick, for our stocks must be cleared out immediately, as we are doing away with the Fur Department, and must make room for other goods. Remember that only a few Women's Marmot Stoles, Collars, and Misses' and Children's Collar Sets remain, and you'll have to hurry to choose what you want.

The items we quote will give you an idea of the remarkable savings that can be had at this Sale.

Marmot Collar and Stole Effects—Satin lined. Regular price \$21.50, for .....	\$16.25
Marmot Stoles—Lined with best quality brown satin. Regular \$27.50, for .....	\$21.50
Alaska Sable—Two only, small collars, fur both sides. Regular \$14.00, for .....	\$10.00
Marmot Military Collar Effect—Satin lined. Regular price \$12.00, for .....	\$9.00
Canadian Mink—Best quality, small collars, fur both sides. Regular \$22.50, for .....	\$17.00
Ermine Furs—Lined with white satin, small collars—Regular price \$6.50, for .....	\$4.90
Regular price \$7.00, for .....	\$5.60
Children's Fur Sets—In Thibet and White Hare—Regular price \$4.50, for .....	\$3.35
Regular price \$4.75, for .....	\$3.50
Regular price \$5.75 for .....	\$4.35

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

## Immense Damage in Hayti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Nov. 13.—The hurricane that has swept over Hayti has wrought immense damage, the amount of which it is as yet impossible to determine, but up to the present no news has been received here of any serious loss of life.

Best of All  
Xmas Gifts

for many would be a pair of LePage's perfect Lenses, mounted in gold frame, with fancy or plain leather case.

We have a host of other things, however—charming suggestions, dainty and serviceable; a special line for the holiday trade:—

Brooches and Veil Pins (newest ideas in enamel), 35c to ..\$2.50  
Belt Pins, gold-filled, \$2 to ..\$5  
Automatic Eyeglass Chains, 75c to ..\$3.50  
Conklin's Celebrated Fountain Pens, each, \$3, \$4, and ..\$5  
Compasses, 75c to ..\$18  
Reading Glasses, \$1 to ..\$2.50  
Opera Glasses, \$4.25 to ..\$20  
Lorgnettes, silver and gold-filled exceptionally stylish.  
Field Glasses, \$9 to ..\$50  
New Souvenir Spoons.  
Barometers, Thermometers, etc.  
Presents Packed in dainty boxes.

J. H. LePage

Optometrist and Optician,  
1242 Government Street  
(Corner Yates)  
Tel. 1860.

## FOR RENT

House on Yates street, close in, between Vancouver and Quadra. Nice large grounds and stable.

GILLESPIE HART

General Insurance and Real Estate Agents  
1115 LANGLEY ST.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE PLANT OF

THE

British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company, Limited

AT PORT MELLON (24 MILES FROM VANCOUVER) IS

NOW IN OPERATION

And we are prepared to accept, subject to immediate shipment, orders, either in carloads or smaller lots, for

No. 1 and 2 Manila Wrapping  
Building and Sheathing Paper  
Butchers' Manila  
Drab and Colored Fiber Paper, Etc.

In commending the product of this, the first pulp and paper mill of Western Canada, to the dealers of the Northwest we do so with a feeling that our product will not only compare creditably with similar goods now on the market, but our facilities for prompt delivery, either in large or small lots, should prove a great advantage to Western dealers.

British-Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co.

MILLS AT PORT MELLON, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE, WINCH BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Money to Loan on first mortgage, \$1000 to \$50,000 at current rates of interest.

Wanted—Furnished house, Oak Bay district or near Beacon Hill Park.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

## Sale In Dressing Gowns

FULL LENGTH—Regular \$10 and \$12. Now.....\$7.50  
HALF LENGTH—Regular \$4 and \$5. Now.....\$3.25

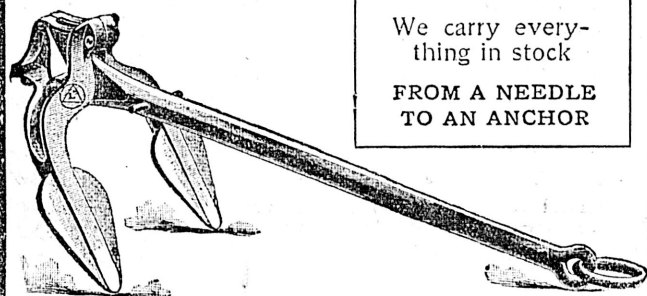
WE ARE SHOWING AN EXCLUSIVE LINE OF THESE  
THEY ARE BEAUTIFULLY HEMMED  
(EMBROIDERED)

## ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant St.

Opp. E. & N. Depot

## Shipchandlery



We carry every-  
thing in stock  
FROM A NEEDLE  
TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices  
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street

Victoria, B. C.

## HAVE YOU SEEN A MIRROSCOPE

The great home entertainer. Uses postcards in the same way as a magic lantern uses slides. You can entertain your friends by giving them an exhibition of postcard photos, pictures, etc., enlarged to 4 or 6 feet square. Show your snap-shot pictures and delight your friends when they call.

Price \$4.00 to \$15.00

Thos. Plimley, 1110 Government St.

Opposite Spencer's.

WE SELL OLIVER VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS

## MEN'S MISSIONARY RALLY

### NEW GRAND THEATRE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 4 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS—Dr. Gould, of Jerusalem; Dr. Bond of Halifax.  
On Laymen's Missionary Movement  
Auspices Y. M. C. A.  
Every man should hear these statesmen

## BARGAINS

To Close an Estate

Two Lots on Dallas Road, with 285 feet frontage on two streets. Price .....\$5000  
Two Lots, with large 2 1/2 storey dwelling, on upper Fisguard street. Price .....\$3,500  
Two Lots on Camosun street facing west, each 55 feet frontage. Price each .....\$800  
Terms can be had upon all these properties

Robert Ward & Company, Ltd.

TEMPLE BUILDING

VICTORIA

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Meeting Tomorrow

A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in the city hall tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

### Loyal Orange Association

L. O. L. 1426 will meet at the new lodge rooms, Foresters hall, Broad street, over Weston's carriage shop, tomorrow night, the 15th inst, for the purpose of conferring degrees.

### Presbyterian Club

The First Presbyterian church club will hold their regular weekly meeting tomorrow evening in the school room of the church. All strangers are cordially invited. No admission.

### Meeting Postponed

The proposed meeting for the discussion of the New Arts and Crafts Society, which was arranged for the evening of Wednesday next at 8 o'clock, is unavoidably postponed to Thursday at the same hour at the Alexandra Club.

### Natural History Society

At the regular meeting of the Natural History Society to be held in their rooms on Monday at 8 p. m. Dr. Newcombe will give an illustrated paper entitled "The First Passage of the Inner Channel of Vancouver Island."

### Football Dance.

On the evening of December 2nd, the A. O. F. Football club will hold a concert and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall. Arrangements are now being made for the event, which promises to be a highly successful one.

### St. Andrew's Entertainment.

The second of the monthly concerts and dances of the St. Andrew's society will be held on Tuesday evening next in the A. O. U. W. hall, when an excellent programme will be rendered. Following the concert, dancing will be indulged in. George Mowat will occupy the chair.

### Awarded A.-Y.-P. Medal

Messrs. McGregor & Little, of this city, have been notified that the model garbage cart exhibited by them at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition, has been awarded the gold medal. They possess the patent rights for the cart and the model was built by John Meston of this city.

### St. Andrew's Young People

The regular weekly meeting of the St. Andrew's church Young People's Society will be held on Monday evening. The meeting is in the hands of the social committee, who have arranged an excellent programme. All members and friends of the society are very cordially invited to be present.

### Victoria Musical Society

Members of the Victoria Musical Society are requested to note that the Hamelin concert will be on the 30th inst. Instead of the 18th, as formerly arranged. No alterations is, however, made in the box office arrangements. It will be open to them at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 16th, as announced on the season tickets.

### Social at St. Barnabas

A social gathering will be held in St. Barnabas' schoolroom on Tuesday evening next, to which members of the congregation and friends are invited. A committee of gentlemen is arranging a musical programme together with various guessing competitions, and a good time is assured those attending. Refreshments will be served.

## HE HAPPENED TO SEE AN AD.

For D. D. D., Got a Trial Bottle, and is Cured of Eczema

21 Givens St., Toronto, June 20, 1909.  
D. D. D. Company.

Dear Sirs,  
I was a sufferer for about two years with eczema on the legs and ankles. I tried three or four different doctors, and none of them did me any good. I then went to a skin specialist, and he was no better.

I was reading the Sunday World, and I happened to see your ad. I am very thankful that I did. I sent for a sample bottle, and it did me so much good I sent for a 1 1/2 bottle, also a cake of soap. That is all I used, and I am perfectly well, and I don't think it will return. I have advised several others to use it, and the results have been the same.

(Signed) I. W. CORNS.  
The results are the same in every case—D. D. D. Prescription instantly soothes and relieves the awful itch, and permanently cures Eczema and all kinds of skin diseases.  
If you are a sufferer why not try D. D. D. at once? We have known it to happen so many times that we have full confidence in D. D. D. Cyrus H. Bowes, 1228 Government street, Victoria.

For free sample bottle of D. D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department V. C., 23 Jordan street, Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.  
Ladies' Winter Coats are here for your selection in all the newest styles and best materials. Prices \$15.75, \$10.50, \$8.85 and \$6.75. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

This is Flannelette Time and the Beehive Cash Store on Douglas street has the very best of English flannelette goods; extra long nightgowns, 60 in. long, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50; undershirts, 50c and 55c; warm flannelette blouses, \$1.00 and \$1.25; warm English hosiery.

Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque  
The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Paid up capital, over \$1,000,000.00; assets, over \$2,000,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Men's Sock Special—Fine Heather English Wool Socks, special price, 3 pairs for \$1. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

Children's Gaiters, of fine soft white wool, 25c a pair. Knitted Wool Overalls, 50c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.



## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., November 13, 1909.

### SYNOPSIS.

The ocean low barometer areas are spreading inland south of this and as the barometer remains abnormally high over Northern British Columbia cold northerly winds are general and sharp frosts have extended southward to Victoria and the Lower Mainland. The temperature is again below zero in Cariboo and is below in most districts of the Prairie provinces.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	36	43
Vancouver	29	43
New Westminster	26	42
Kamloops	26	39
Barkerville	2	below 12
Fort Simpson	26	40
Atlin	12	22
Dawson, Y. T.	2	below 8
Calgary, Alta.	10	12
Winnipeg, Man.	2	below 12
Portland, Ore.	40	44

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 8 a. m. Pacific Time Sunday:  
Victoria and Vicinity: Winds mostly northerly and easterly, generally fair and cold.  
Lower Mainland: Winds mostly northerly and easterly, generally fair and cold.

## STERLING SILVER Toilet Sets

Every woman of culture likes to give an individuality to her bedroom or boudoir. Nothing adds this more than dainty, useful articles for the toilet table. We are showing a profusion of the newest ideas—a recent shipment—sterling silver toilet sets, each set comprises from 2 to 15 pieces.

Prices Per Set  
\$6.50 up to \$75.00

Splendid suggestions for holiday presents. Never such a charming display of goods suitable for Christmas Gifts in Victoria than those now on view in our showroom.

To give gracefully, select thoroughly. A visit here places you under no obligation to purchase. Indeed we will gladly lay aside any article you select without extra charge. Come in and look around any time.

## W. H. Wilkerson

The Jeweler 915 Government Street, Tel. 1606

## JUST ARRIVED

Our stock of new cleaned Currants, Raisins, Figs, Peels, Shelled Walnuts and Almonds, and everything required for the Xmas Cake and Pudding.

### OUR PRICES RIGHT

Prompt delivery to any part of the city.

## A. POOL

Watson's Old Stand  
623 Yates Street Phone 448

IN COMPOUNDING  
A PRESCRIPTION,  
WE USE THE  
PUREST DRUGS,  
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY  
AND PROMPTITUDE.  
WE CHARGE THE  
LOWEST RATES.  
AT

## HALL'S

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,  
N. E. Corner Yates & Douglas.

## UNDERWEAR

For Ladies and Children.

We are heavily stocked in the leading makes of underwear, and our "Cash System" of doing business enables us to sell at the lowest prices.

Note the following:  
PENMAN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, at per garment .....\$1.25  
WATSON'S UNSHRINKABLE VESTS, at from 25c to \$1.50  
TURNBULL'S COMBINATIONS from 75c to .....\$2.25  
"THE ZEPHYRUS" fine white wool Vests for Children, from 25c to .....75c  
Also good value in Flannelette Wear.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE

636 YATES ST.

## THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others.  
Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730  
150 "Underwoods" in use here.

## FOR THIS WEEK

1,000 New Paper Backed Books, 3 for .....25c  
500 New Three Shilling Books, cloth bound, 3 for .....\$1.00  
Phone 1737

## THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT STREET

To Hand, Large Consignment of  
OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS  
EIDERDOWN QUILTS

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery  
Also a heavy stock of choice  
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Ranging in price from 50c to \$6 per pair. A cordial invitation to all to inspect our magnificent new goods.

### THE "BON AMI"

734 YATES STREET.  
Old Co-Op. Premises  
SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

## Mrs. J. E. ELLIOTT

Headquarters for all kinds of  
FANCY GOODS, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, BATH ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS  
Also Children's Undergarments Made to Order.

760 YATES STREET  
Next door to Carnegie Library.  
Phone R-1621.

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P. R. BLAICKIE

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3 LBS. FIGS .....25c  
3 LBS. EVAP. PEACHES .....25c  
3 LBS. CHOICE PRUNES .....25c  
3 LBS. EVAP. APRICOTS .....35c  
2 LBS. EVAP. APPLES .....25c

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST  
WE KEEP THE BEST

F. BURRIDGE

Phone 224 971 Yates St.

## IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY

We have several nice rooms to rent by the month at reasonable prices.

Apply at 615 Yates St.

**SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS**

SMOKER—Quality is the best talking point. My choice cigars are quality in 10c. cigars.

F. H. SCHNOTER, Mfrs., Victoria

Diamonds During the Last 12 Months Have Advanced 15 Per Cent.

## DIAMONDS!

WITH US THEY ARE 15% Lower THAN THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

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Victoria B. C.

Sashes  
Doors and  
Woodwork  
of  
all Kinds

J. A. SAYWARD.

## LUMBER

ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.

Rough and  
Dressed  
Lumber,  
Shingles,  
Laths, Etc.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all kinds of Building Material, go to

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 621. Telephone 554

50c—WILL DO IT—50c

Make your hens lay. Sylvester's Egg Producer contains all the ingredients for the making of Eggs. Put up in a package, and being a powder, can be fed in the morning mash.

THE HOME OF EGG PRODUCTION,  
SYLVESTER FEED CO. Tel. 413, 709 Yates Street

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

### THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 5x6 and 6x7 for sale here.  
1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street)

## Your New Home

When planning a new building, or additions or alterations to your present home, we should appreciate a chance to submit figures covering the necessary plumbing and heating equipment. We are in a position to supply the best makes of sanitary supplies and you will find it to your advantage to at least let us estimate before placing your contract.

Don't forget that we are ready at all times to come immediately when you need us for repairs or work of any kind.

## The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton street, near Blanchard street.

## FOR SALE CHEAP

### Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current.  
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

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## For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.  
125 lbs. steam.  
66 in. x 16 ft.  
125 lbs. steam.

APPLY  
Victoria Machine Depot Co

### MT. TOLMIE

## Sand and Gravel

SCREENED AND GRADED

Lineham Scott Sand & Gravel Co.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work. Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices

Office 634 View Street  
Phones: Mangr's residence, 2192,  
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## THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

Government Street

Established Over 50 Years.

M. & L. Young

Proprietors

TELEPHONE 161.

## LEE DYE & CO.

Cormorant St.  
Next Fire Hall

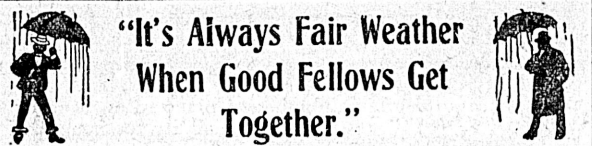


For wet, slippery and icy places. A live rubber heel with two creper disks of frictioned fabric.

(Put on by all shoedealers.)

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A few kindred spirits and a friendly bottle—some good healths and some witty conversation, and who cares about the rain of November?

If you are anxious to procure the best brands known, delivered to your residence promptly, turn your order over to us. Everything you need is here.

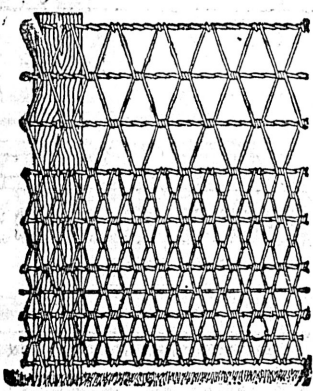
WINE, LIQUOR, LIQUEUR, ALE, PORTER,  
STOUT, MINERAL WATER, ETC., ETC.

This store, the wine store that never disappoints, is a breezy place for trading. Good wines, pure liquors and well brewed malt and hop drinks mean less medicine. Remove the necessity for tonics. We provide health-giving things for your satisfaction.

### Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas Street, Cor. Johnson

Telephone 1974



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Bull Proof  
Chicken Proof  
Fire Proof

The Hickman Tye  
Hardware Co., Ltd.

Victoria, B. C., Agts.  
544-546 Yates St.

## LIBERALS AT VICTORIA WEST

Three of Candidates Address  
Electors on Policy of  
Opposition

The Liberal candidates in the city, with the exception of John Oliver, addressed a meeting at Samples hall, Victoria West, on Friday evening. The chair was occupied by James Tagg, there being a fair attendance. Besides the candidates, H. A. Munn and the chairman, addressed the gathering. The first speaker was R. L. Drury, who stated that with the advent of John Oliver the Liberals reserve question would be settled. Mr. Drury pointed out that there were four parties interested in this question, namely the Indians, the Dominion government, the provincial government, and the city of Victoria. Mr. Oliver's proposal was that the provincial government should advance the money to buy out the Indians and thus acquire an absolute title to the lands. Pursuant on this deal the city was to be given a complete deed of that portion of the reserve intended to be conveyed to them under order in council.

Mr. Drury alluded to the complexity of the problem. The Indians were in possession but possessed no fee simple. The provincial government claimed that in the event of the Indians dying out, or the tribe moving elsewhere, the land reverted to the province. The Dominion government were the trustees of the Indians. The fourth party interested, namely the city of Victoria, had a reversionary interest in the north and south ends of the reserve which had been given by order in council. The solution advanced by Mr. Oliver would, in Mr.

## Do You Need Shaking?

Like a Stove Choked With Ashes.

You have probably noticed how much more briskly the fire burns when freshly built or shaken. You doubtless remember too, how much more briskly you used to get around when you were in your teens or twenties.

The cases are parallel. You are like the fire that is choked with ashes. The cells which compose the body are constantly dying and being renewed. Then there is the indigestible part of the food to be removed. This cleansing of the body is the duty of the bowels, kidneys and skin. When any of these organs fail to do their work properly, the system becomes clogged and the fire of life burns low.

There is an increasing tendency towards constipation, kidney trouble and poisoned blood as one grows older. In most cases, the need is felt of some thing to regulate these vital organs. "Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, does this perfectly. It acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile and causes the bowels to move regularly and naturally. "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest of kidney regulators, overcoming the tendency to congestion of the kidneys and strengthening these organs. "Fruit-a-tives" also stimulates the skin to renewed action.

By their combined action on bowels, kidneys and skin, "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the system free of all poisons and renews the vigor of youth.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Drury's opinion, result in the matter being finally settled.

Mr. Drury next dealt with the desirability of having a normal school established in Victoria. Such an institution was needed here. The deputations which had waited upon the government urging its establishment had contained many Conservatives.

Before concluding his address Mr. Drury dealt with the land policy of the Liberals, the question of local self government, and the fact that the new court of appeal would not hold all its sittings in the capital.

W. K. Houston

W. K. Houston stated that Liberalism stood for reform. Facilities for education should be given to the city. The boys and girls were the greatest asset which the province possessed. The government was doing nothing with regard to the establishment of a normal school in Victoria. It was his opinion that Premier McBride would meet his Waterloo on the 25th inst.

A. J. Morley said that he believed that the solution proposed by John Oliver for the Songhees reserve question would create a great stir in the city. Mr. Oliver as leader of the opposition could not settle this problem but he should be placed in power that he might be able to do so.

Continuing Mr. Morley said that while he had joined the Liberal ranks he had lost none of his independence. He would support the Liberals as long as they acted in the public interests. In his opinion the government of British Columbia was racing down hill into the condition from which Mr. Lloyd-George was trying to extricate the people of Great Britain. He considered that the railway policy was not meant seriously. When he had been mayor in the city he had been checked in the reforms which he had endeavored to institute. He now desired to secure the necessary reforms in the place where it was possible to obtain them.

Mr. Munn in a brief address stated his reason for withdrawing from the contest. It was to give the remaining candidates a better chance. He urged the Liberals to support Mr. Morley. The meeting then adjourned.

To Be Soloist Today

Robert Morrison will be the soloist in the First Presbyterian church this evening.

## CAMPAIGN RALLIES ARE ARRANGED

Meeting in Victoria West Tomorrow—Premier to Speak at A. O. U. W. Hall

By tomorrow night the Conservative election campaign in the city will be in full swing. A list of meetings in different parts of the city has been arranged for this week, to wind up with what will probably be one of the most rousing gatherings of the campaign to be held at the A. O. U. W. hall on Saturday night, when Premier McBride will be present and will give his first election address during the present campaign in the city.

On Monday evening the rally will be held in Samples hall, Victoria West. The three candidates, H. B. Thomson, H. F. W. Behnson and P. Davey, will deliver addresses. W. Blakemore will also speak, and G. H. Barnard, M. P. has been invited to be present. The chair will be occupied by Leonard Tait. A feature of the meeting will be a thorough consideration of the effect which the construction of the Victoria and Barkley Sound railroad will have on the industries of Victoria. The attitude of the McBride government towards this city during the two years and eight months which it was in office while the last legislature sat will also be shown.

On Tuesday evening a meeting will be held in the fire hall at Oaklands on Wednesday, Fernwood hall, Spring Ridge, will be the venue of the Conservatives; while on Saturday the biggest gathering of the campaign, so far, will take place in the A. O. U. W. hall, when the Hon. Richard McBride will be the principal speaker. On the Monday following, the 22nd inst., a meeting will be held in Cramer's hall, Dallas road, when it is likely that Premier McBride, who will then be in the city, will be present. On the eve of the elections, November 24th, the final rally will be held in the Victoria Theatre, when the premier has promised to be present.

Ward committees 5, 6a, 6b, 9 and 9a, of the Conservative Association held a gathering in the Government street rooms last night. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance, and a lot of hard work was put through during the evening.

## Melrose's Big Sale Wall Paper



In the Face  
of Such  
Wall Paper  
Bargains  
Why Wait  
Till Spring?

PAPERS  
DOUBLE ROLL

10c Papers for ..... 6c  
15c Papers for ..... 10c  
20c Papers for ..... 14c  
25c Papers for ..... 17c  
40c Papers for ..... 25c  
50c Papers for ..... 35c  
75c Papers for ..... 45c  
\$1.00 Papers for ..... 60c

This wall paper sale has induced many who intended to wait until spring to do their decorating now, before Christmas. We know that these are the greatest values in Victoria—every day new patrons tell us this is so. Come in and see these bargains, don't let them pass.

Paperhanging is a specialty with us. Prompt work, Reasonable price.

MELROSE CO.,  
LIMITED

Painters and Art Decorators

618 Fort St. Victoria

## POODLE DOG RESTAURANT

Sunday, Nov. 14th, 1909  
FROM 5 TO 8:30 P. M.

Price 75c

### MENU

Mock Turtle Consomme

Steamed Clams Bordelais  
Fried Halibut Tomato Sauce

### BOILED

Beef Tongue Spanish Sauce

### ENTREES

Olympian Oyster Patties  
Veal Cutlets Breaded Milanaise  
Kirsch Omelette

### ROASTS

Young Chicken with Dressing  
Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish

### SALAD

Crab Mayonnaise

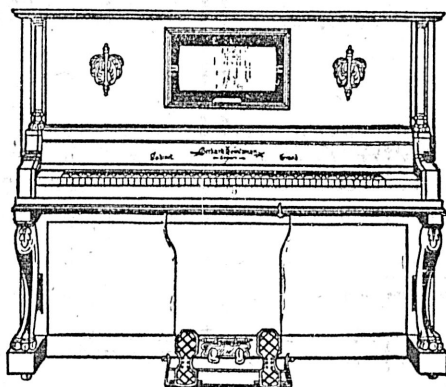
### VEGETABLES

Steamed Cauliflower  
Young Turnips in Cream  
Boiled, Baked, Mashed Potatoes

### DESSERT

English Plum Pudding, Brandy  
and Hard Sauce

Hot Mince and Apple Pie  
Vanilla Ice Cream Mixed Cake  
Imported Cheese  
Cafe Noir.



## NO SINGLE XMAS GIFT

could hold for you and everyone of your household so great a promise of enjoyment for every day of this year and countless years to come as the beautiful

## Behning Player-Piano

If some members of your family have an ear for tune—an ambition to make the most of their natural abilities—they can use this marvelous instrument as an ordinary piano with which to display their talents. Others, even the children, can render Beethoven's or Chopin's most difficult conceptions, as their composers would wish them rendered, without the slightest knowledge of music.

The tone of the Behning Player Piano is singularly beautiful, rich and sympathetic; it has been rightly termed "the Piano with a Soul." No other player piano can compare with it in brilliancy, singing quality and depth of tone. It has a combination of 65 to 88 notes,—the whole keyboard. Come in and see the "Behning,"—try it for yourself.

## FLETCHER BROS.

The Music House

1231 Government St.

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

"Since we must eat, the best is not too good."

## For The Tea Table

FRESH SATURDAY

Baff tea scones, mince patties, cream rolls, charlotte drops, mocha slices, cream cakes, eclairs, char. russe cups.

OUR BON BONS

have arrived. We will have an exceptional display.

CLAY'S

Tea Rooms Fort Street

\$50,000

## To Loan

At Lowest Current  
Rates

HEISTERMAN FORMAN  
AND CO.

1207 Government St.

## MASQUERADE SUITS AND WIGS

for hire at

MRS. C. KOSCHE'S

Hairstressing Parlors,  
1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

## Cosy Comforts



Why sit in a cold, damp House or Office, inviting Rheumatism and other winter complaints, when you can have Heat and Comfort. Come up and get particulars about the St. Andrew's Steam Radiator; no fires to keep going, no boiler or piping to be troubled with; all the advantages of steam heating at a fraction of the cost. We do all kinds of heating and plumbing, and will be pleased to give you an estimate.

HAYWARD & DODS

Phone 1854. 759 Fort Street.



Advertise in THE COLONIST

P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77

## LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

## P-H-E-U-W

IT'S COLD!

When a severe snap comes it's a heap of satisfaction to know that you have good economical stoves. The ones we stock mean "most warmth—least waste."

OAK COAL HEATERS,

from \$22.50 to ..... \$5.00

WOOD HEATERS,

\$22.50 to ..... \$2.25

Drake & Horn

Hardware Merchants,  
608 Yates St. Cor. Gov't.

## CARLOADS FOR C. & Y.

We have today unloaded for ourselves another full CARLOAD of mixed Groceries. Our shelves are filled with fresh goods at popular prices. We invite comparison. Buy the Best at a reasonable price.

WE GUARANTEE BOTH

FRESH GINGER SNAPS, 3 lbs. for ..... 25c  
ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per lb. .... 15c  
NEW SULTANA RAISINS, per lb. .... 10c  
CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs. for ..... 25c  
SEEDED RAISINS, the finest packed; large 16-oz. pkt. 10c  
Or 11 pkts. for ..... \$1.00  
C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. .... 35c  
Or 3 lbs. for ..... \$1.00  
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb. .... 25c  
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75  
CREMO (like Cream of Wheat), at half the price; 10-lb. sack ..... 45c  
ANTI-COMBINE TEA (in lead packets), 3 lbs. for... \$1.00  
Or per pound ..... 35c  
SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, 9 cakes for ..... 25c  
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS, per lb. .... 40c  
FRYS COCOA, half pound tin ..... 25c  
FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS, per lb. .... 15c  
TRAVELER'S ENGLISH PICKLES, large 18-oz. bottle... 15c  
WHITE MEALY POTATOES, 100-lb. sack ..... 90c  
CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1-lb. jar ..... 15c

NO SPECIALS OR BAIT

But a square deal on everything

## COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 133

Phones 94 and 133



## Government Sale

15 Nov. '09 POINT GREY 15 Nov. '09

We are open to act for clients wishing to buy. We have been over the property and can select to advantage.

We can deal with small amounts on a syndicate on pool basis.

Terms 2½ per cent Coms. Correspondence Invited

## Waghorn Gwynn & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS, VANCOUVER

(References).

Imperial Bank, Vancouver and Victoria.

## Build Up a Reserve Now

Now, while your earning power is good, why not convert part of it into a Cash Reserve that will, later on, yield a competence for old age?

You can easily do it by regularly depositing a part of your income in

## The Dominion Bank

One dollar and upwards opens an account, and with systematic saving and Compound Interest, the fund will rapidly accumulate. Begin today.

VICTORIA B. C. BRANCH

Temporary offices Broad and Fort Streets.

C. E. THOMAS, MANAGER.



## Happy Thought Range

CANADA'S BEST PRODUCTION IN CAST RANGES

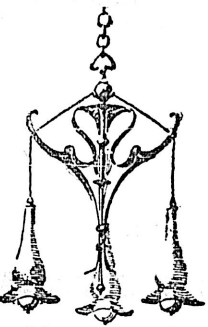
High Closet - - - - - \$50  
Square - - - - - \$45

**B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

P. O. Box 683.

Phone 52.



## You Want "Quality" ELECTROLIERS

"WE HAVE THEM"

See our stock of artistic designs for the new TUNGSTEN LAMPS

**The Hinton Electric Co., Limited**

GOVERNMENT STREET

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

## THE DOUGLAS MARKET

Tel. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

Before buying your meat for the week end be sure and call at this market, where you will find the very best of meats.

We have plenty of the best Hams, Bacon, and Lard in stock. You will find our prices right on these articles. Some suggestions in our line:

Prime Rib Roast Beef	12½c-15c
Sirloin Steak, 2 lb. for	35c
Best Legs of Mutton	20c
Fore-Quarter Spring Lamb	16c
Sugar-Cured Bacon	27c
Hamburg Steak, 3 lbs. for	25c
Finest Pork Sausage	15c

Give us your next order. We know we can please you.

Goods delivered in Victoria West twice daily.

## Douglas Market

TEL. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

## Here and There

Mrs. Pankhurst, who has arrived in New York, is reported to have said that "The granting of the ballot to women will be the entering of the wedge of social revolution." In this sentence we have the secret of the opposition which most women have to the agitation for the franchise. They would be quite willing to vote if by their intelligence, by their more intimate knowledge and better understanding of certain phases of the work of the world they could help in legislation. They see that there are wrongs which need to be righted, that there abuses that should be done away. Some of these reforms can be achieved, but it is only by a change in the nature of men and women that good can be done. For this the possession of the franchise will help little, if at all. And it is here that the power of woman is now, as it always has been, greatest. The mother who instills into her children those virtues which make them good citizens and noble men and women; the wife who is ready with sympathy, help and support, the daughter whose love and tenderness do their part to make home a refuge from the cares and struggles of the outside world; the sister whose affection is relied on by the boy and remembered and cherished by the man; the teacher who fills the minds of the boys and girls under her charge with pure thoughts, noble ideals and a keen sense of duty; these are the women who make the world better and without these all the laws made by all the parliaments of the nations would not save it from ruin.

It is because Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers both in England and elsewhere, have drawn the minds of women from the belief that their highest privilege is the service of others, because they teach that woman must think of herself, must fight for her own rights, or what she believes to be such, that they have done so much harm. This is the secret of the outrages of which they have been guilty and it is this which will, in the end, make life in the home impossible. But so unnatural an agitation cannot continue. The unrest and the discontent will subside but not, it is to be feared, till the lives of many women are ruined and their happiness wrecked. It would be a calamity if into our lives in this new country this spirit of selfishness which engenders strife and bitterness were to be allowed to enter. There is so much work to be done that women and men must work together if they would accomplish it. Unless women here are prepared to be the true helpmates of the men, ready to share with them the labors and to bear the responsibilities of life, the Canada of the future will belong to the sons and daughters of women who have not learned to worship self.

It would, however, be a great mistake, to believe that all women who seek the franchise belong to the class of which Mrs. Pankhurst is the leader. There are among them thousands of earnest, unselfish women who are under no delusion as to what wise legislation can accomplish. They are, many of them, engaged in the service of the weak, the poor and the unfortunate. They see that laws can be made to render conditions better and they feel that it would be a good thing if they could have their share in choosing the men to make these laws. They are willing to wait till those who now rule the country can see the wisdom and the reasonableness of their claims. Such women do not want to accomplish a social revolution and will not let their desire for the franchise lead them into unwomanly strife. These are the women whose husbands and brothers respond to their cause. The Norwegian delegates to the Woman's Congress were representatives of this class and in England Mrs. Henry Fawcett is one of its leaders. We may agree with them or not but we are bound to respect them.

The question of whether the children attending the public schools shall have an additional half hour at noon is one which the attention of their parents. If the half hour is taken from the beginning of the afternoon session, it

## HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

**Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a fine remedy for all women's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."—Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

**Another Woman Helped.** Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."—Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

must, by the school act, be added to the end of it. That is, in summer the hour for dismissal will be four o'clock and in winter half-past three. There are many who think that it will cause inconvenience to keep the children later in school than under the present arrangement. Some of the boys go to work in the afternoon and many of the girls take music lessons or assist in household duties. The longer intermission will give the children more time for luncheon, but there are many who say that they will be so eager to play that they will devote no more time than they do at present to eating. If this is the case the question is whether the half hour's play in the middle of the day is better than the same time spent in recreation when work is done. Even with the additional half hour there are a considerable number, especially of High School pupils, who cannot go home to luncheon. The matter, so far as it may affect the health of children and teachers and the convenience of parents is one worthy of consideration, but no change should be made merely for the sake of doing as others do.

It is rather surprising to read that any of the trustees should object to teachers using any influence they may have for or against a change that affects their charge. Teachers as well as other people have a right to hold and to express opinions on any subject that may properly be discussed by their fellow-citizens. That in the schoolroom they must be guided by the course of study and refrain from unduly influencing the children is true, but in the outside world they are entitled to the free speech which is the privilege of all British subjects.

## WOMAN'S WORK

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Friday, the president, Miss Fawcett, in the chair, and nine members present. After prayer, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the month \$267.90 and expenditures \$224.85. Bills to the amount of \$96.20 were ordered paid.

The matron reported 22 names on the register, 82 meals served, 302 beds supplied, 7 regular boarders and 6 transients. A social was held in the home on Halloween which was much enjoyed by the girls and their friends.

Mrs. Devan, who comes highly recommended, has been appointed Travelers' Aid secretary in place of Miss Hargan, who has resigned. Letters were read from Mr. Cross thanking the directors for the interest and kindness shown his daughter during her illness; and from the secretary of The Christian Aid of Dunsmuir, enclosing \$5 towards the salary of the Travelers' Aid secretary.

It was decided to lease the present premises for another year from date.

The matrons and directors take this opportunity of thanking those who responded so generously to the appeal for Jan.

The Chrysanthemum Show to be given this year aims not only at affording the public an opportunity of manifesting their interest in the orphanage and providing a means for the exercise of that benevolent spirit for which Victorians are justly noted and which asks not, nor seeks any return for contributions made other than the joy of giving and the reflected happiness of those whose well being the givers desire to promote. An entertainment of a most enjoyable nature and one which is adapted to the fancies of old and young alike, will take place in aid of this institution at the Carnegie Library building on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th inst. Admission 25 cents.

## Chill of the Eye.

A long, green swell  
Slopes soft to the sea,  
And a far-off bell  
Swings sweet to me,  
As the gray, chill day  
Slips away from the lea.

Spread cold and far.

Without one glow  
From a mid pale star,  
Is the sky's steel bow,  
And the gray, chill day  
Slips away below.

That green tree grieves  
To the air around,  
And the whispering leaves  
Have a lonely sound,  
As the gray, chill day  
Slips away from the ground.

The long grass bends  
With a rippling rush  
To the soft, white ends  
Where the roots are lush,  
And the gray, chill day  
Slips away in a hush.

Down by the shore  
The slow waves twine  
From the rock-strewn floor  
To the shell-edged line,  
And the gray, chill day  
Slips away with a whine.

And dark, more dark,  
The shades settle down,  
Far off is a spark  
From the lamp-lit town,  
And the gray, chill day  
Slips away with a frown.

—James Stephens, in "Insurrections."

The W. A. of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, will hold a sale of work in aid of church funds at the Rectory, Tuesday, December 14.

The Pythian Sisters will hold a dance on Wednesday, November 17, in the A.O.U.W. Hall. Admission, 50c.

## HIGH CLASS GROCERIES

FRENCH PEAS, tin	25c
FRENCH BEANS, tin	25c
FRENCH MUSHROOMS, tin, 20c and	35c
FRENCH ASPARAGUS in glass	50c
FRENCH ARTICHAUTS in glass	50c
FRENCH BRUSSELS SPROUTS in glass	50c
FRENCH TRUFFLES in glass	75c
FRENCH ANCHOVIES in oil in glass, 25c, 35c, and	65c
FRENCH CHERRIES in Maraschino, 35c, and	85c
FRENCH FIGS in Maraschino	75c
FRENCH SARDINES in oil, 25c, 35c, and	65c
FRENCH OLIVE OIL (the best), 25c, and	75c

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## HOLBROOK'S

Adds a delicious zest and piquancy to SOUPS, FISH, MEATS, POULTRY, GAME.

MADE AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND—SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

## POPULAR LECTURES

Emmanuel Baptist Church

A COURSE OF LECTURES

Will be delivered in the Auditorium of the church EVERY SECOND TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.  
Oct. 6—"The Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction."—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Oct. 19—"Dramatic Recital." The French-Canadian Dialect Poems of Dr. Vm. Henry Drummond, "The Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Voyageur."—Rev. D. H. Hatt, B.A.  
Nov. 2—"The Jacobite Songs," with vocal illustrations by Scottish talent.—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Nov. 16—"Religion is Business, and Business is Religion."—Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., Vancouver.  
Nov. 30—"King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table."—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Dec. 14—"The French Revolution."—Rev. W. Stevenson.

## ADMISSION TICKETS

Single, adult tickets, 25c; juvenile, 10c.  
Single season, admitting to entire course, \$1.00.  
Family, season, admitting to entire course, \$3.00.  
Juvenile, season, admitting to entire course, 50c.  
Tickets of the members of the B. Y. P. U.: Sunday School teachers, and at various stores in the city.

## Collegiate School

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Three Resident Masters

Excellent accommodation for Boarders. Property of five acres. Spacious School-buildings. Gymnasium.

Organized Cadet Corps

Terms Inclusive

Christmas Term Commences Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at 9 a. m.

APPLY J. F. MEREDITH

## Extension of Time

Owing to the enormous number of piano sales made by us during our recent contest, and our inability to supply half of our customers on account of the factories not being able to fill our orders quickly enough, the manufacturers,

## In Spite of the Tremendous Expense

have given us permission to extend the date for the certificates to be redeemed

## For Another 30 Days

This practically gives almost up to Christmas to purchase your piano, and take advantage of the manufacturer's certificate, which is held in trust for those having received notices.

WE HAVE SIX CARS

now on the way loaded with pianos and warerooms filled with the

CHOICEST OF THE WORLD'S MAKES

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THE HOUSE OF HIGHEST QUALITY

HERBERT KENT, Mgr.

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You help yourself by helping your own country. It is economy to purchase these B. C. Flours because they are the best Bread and Pastry Flours money can buy:—

MOFFET'S BEST BREAD FLOUR, per sack .....\$1.85  
MOFFET'S DRIFTED SNOW PASTRY FLOUR, per sack .....\$1.75

Free Demonstration of Jell-O, the daintiest of all desserts. Come in and try it.

**The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.**

1202 Government St.

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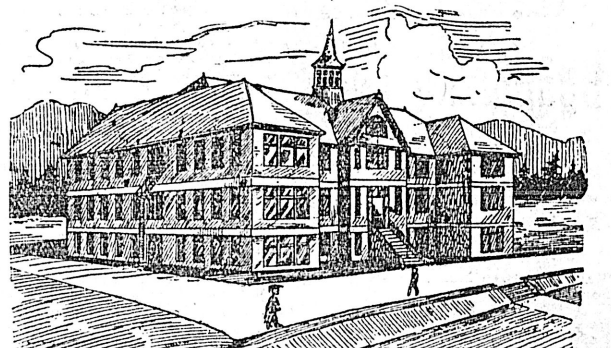
## All Meat Prices Beat

CHOICE ROLLED ROAST BEEF, per lb.	10c
CHOICE STEER SIRLOINS BEEF, per lb.	12½c
CHOICE STEER PRIME RIBS BEEF, per lb.	11c
CHOICE STEER BOILING BEEF, per lb.	6c
CHOICE STEER SHOULDER ROASTS BEEF, per lb.	8c
CHOICE ISLAND VEAL BREASTS, per lb.	14c
CHOICE ISLAND VEAL LEGS, per lb.	16c
CHOICE PRAIRIE VEAL, per lb., 15c and	12½c
CHOICE ISLAND MUTTON, Forequarter, per lb.	12½c
CHOICE ISLAND MUTTON, hindquarter or legs, per lb.	13c
CHOICE SHOULDER PORK, per lb.	13c
CHOICE LEG PORK, per lb.	15c
CHOICE ISLAND LAMB, forequarter, per lb.	16c
CHOICE ISLAND LAMB, hindquarter, per lb.	20c
CHOICE HAMBURG STEAK AND SAUSAGE, per lb.	10c

**IDEAL MEAT MARKET** 620 Yates Street Phone 514

## University School

VICTORIA, B. C.



**HALF-TERM BEGAN NOV. 1**

in Spacious New Brick Building.

**Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields**

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University men: Organized Cadet Corps; Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium: Chemical Laboratory.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

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## Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.  
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term, September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

## St. George's School for Girls

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Alone For Quality  
and Economy

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of the "Proper Clothes" Brand of  
**MEN'S SUITS**

We have decided to entirely close out this particular line. To do so quickly necessitates a big reduction in prices. Here they are:

\$25 to \$30 Suits.....	Sale Price \$18
\$20 Suits.....	Sale Price \$15
\$15 Suits.....	Sale Price \$12.50

This is the clothing we offer you at remarkably low prices—legitimate sale prices. We mean to dispose of them in the quickest time possible. When you come in and select one you can go out again secure in the knowledge that your money could not have been put to more profitable advantage anywhere.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES ARE EMBODIED IN THIS STOCK—  
THEY ARE WELL FINISHED, AND PERFECTLY TAILORED. IF  
YOU SEE THEM WE CAN SELL THEM : : : : : :

Umbrellas

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"House of Hobberlin"  
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## E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly.

We beg to notify our numerous customers that our telephone numbers have been changed. They are now as follows:

2240—Order Department.  
2241—Bookkeeping Department.  
2242—C. P. W. Schwengers, Secretary.  
2243—Retail Department.  
2243—Shipping Department.  
1160—Warehouses, Pembroke Street.

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The Sweater is the garment par excellence for the British Columbia climate—useful all the year round. Blankets are equally in demand on account of our cool nights, even in the good old summer time. See our fine values:

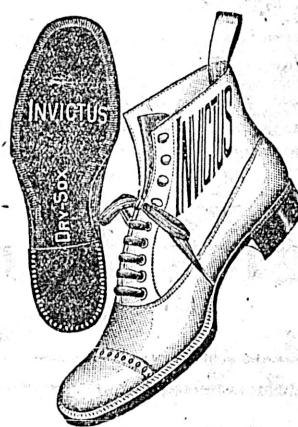
SWEATER COATS—Shades of grey and brown, trimmed with crimson, navy, green, etc., very smart. Prices ..... **\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00**  
BLANKETS—White, grey, navy, red and brown; weights, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5 lbs. Prices ..... **\$7.50 to \$2.25**

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## It Pays Us To Buy Good Shoes And It Will Pay You

160 Pairs Just Right patent blucher, dull kid top .....	\$5.50
120 Pairs George A. Slater Invictus Box Calf blucher .....	\$5.00
160 Pairs Geo. A. Slater Invictus drysock, leather lined .....	\$6.00
60 Pairs Men's storm calf leather lined .....	\$5.00
60 Pairs Men's plain toe, no caps, heavy sole .....	\$4.00
90 Pairs Men's box calf leather lined Goodyear .....	\$4.50
60 Pairs Men's calf leather lined blucher .....	\$3.00
120 Pairs Ladies' kid patent tip kid lined .....	\$4.00
160 Pairs C. P. Fords fine ladies' boots, \$3 to .....	\$5.00
160 Pairs boys box calf bluchers, sizes 1 to 5 .....	\$2.50
90 Pairs boys box calf bals, sizes 1 to 5 .....	\$1.75
120 Pairs Chas. A. Ahern's old reliable, sizes 1 to 5, \$2.00 to .....	\$2.50

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
MEN'S, BOYS, YOUTHS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FELT AND CARPET SLIPPERS,  
RUBBER BOOTS, GOLD SEAL BOSTON  
SNAGPROOF AND MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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## MANY SOCCER TEAMS AT PLAY

Good Games in City League  
Mark Weekly Half  
Holiday

### SOCCER RESULTS

**Senior**  
Victoria West 2, J. B. A. A. 1.  
Garrison 3, Esquimalt 1.  
**Second Division**  
Beacon Hill 5, Empress 1.  
North Ward 4, Fifth Regt. 0.  
Esquimalt 2, Victoria West 2.  
Baraca 2, Y. M. C. A. 2.

### VICTORIA WEST VS. J.B.A.A.

The most interesting soccer football match of the season up to the present, played at the Royal Athletic Park yesterday, between the Victoria West senior team and the J. B. A. A. eleven, resulted in a win for the former played by the narrow score of 2 goals to 1. The game was keenly contested throughout, and despite the high wind, which considerably interfered with play, the display at times was of a high character. The combination of their forwards, coupled with the fact that they were well supported by the backs. The players as a whole lay in their places, and displayed a keenness which nonplussed the fine individual efforts of their opponents. The Wests won the toss, and chose to play with the wind. For the first ten minutes of play the ball was almost entirely in the J. B. A. A. territory. Good kicking by Lorimer and the fine defence game of Kirchin gradually drove the Wests back, and a lot of give and take play followed, both sides forcing corners in succession, but they were unable to convert well owing to the high wind. Half time came with neither side having scored. Shortly after the resumption of play, the Wests pressed, and when in the shooting circle, secured a penalty through one of the J. B. A. A. players handling the ball. Prevost took the kick, and sent through. This reverse

woke up the Bays, who by good individual play worked the ball into their opponents' territory, and although driven back several times, they finally obtained a free kick within easy distance of the goal mouth. Lorimer took the kick, sending straight for goal, and another of the J. B. A. A. players charging the goalkeeper as he was in the act of attempting a save, the ball went through. The West went away with a rattle on the restart, and fifteen minutes before the call of time, on a mix-up in front of goal, one of the players headed the ball through. This was the last score of the match, from which the Wests emerged triumphant by 2 goals to 1.

On the winning side, Sedger and McKittrick, among the forward division, Prevost, back, and Beane, in goal, played well. For the losers, Todd, forward, and Lorimer and Kirchin, backs, played a good game. Victoria West deserved their victory on the day's play. Aleck Locksley was an efficient referee. The teams lined up as follows:

V. W. A. A. Position. J. B. A. A.  
Beane..... Goal ..... R. Peden  
Prevost..... Full-back..... S. Lorimer  
Whyte..... " ..... W. Lawson  
Bailey..... Half-back ..... Hughes

## WATSON'S NO. 10 Scotch Whisky

Distilled in the Highlands  
of Scotland from pure  
Scotch Barley Malt.

Insist on  
"WATSON'S"

Pettierew ..... Shanks  
Kinloch ..... Kirchin  
"Okell" ..... Forward ..... Todd  
Sheritt ..... Pratt  
Sedger ..... J. Peden  
Cowper ..... Fairley  
McKittrick ..... Houston  
"Captain."

**Garrison 3, Esquimalt 1**  
With a team which did not represent its full strength, the Garrison soccer eleven had a comparatively easy win over the Esquimalt aggregation yesterday afternoon in the senior soccer series at Work Point. The game, generally speaking, was a ragged exhibition, especially on the part of Esquimalt, and ended in a victory for the soldiers by a score of 3 to 1, all the games being scored in the first half. The Garrison eleven was shy Thomas, the crack forward, but even at that it had no difficulty in taking the other eleven into camp. The Esquimalt eleven played in anything like its usual form. There was an almost entire lack of team play and throughout the whole desire of the players seemed to be to get rid of the ball when and where they could. The Garrison team showed some better form and in spots showed combination play particularly in the first half, but in the last half it was a case of defend the goal with the Esquimalt generally on the defensive but unable to land the net. The work of the Garrison defence was good especially McDonald in goal. Time and time again the Esquimalt aided by the stiff wind got the sphere into dangerous proximity to the Garrison goal but they failed to get through.

Buxton, Roberson and Jones on the Garrison attack played a hard game. Buxton scoring twice and Jones once in the first half. The Esquimalt took first blood on a hot shot from Pottinger, but that was their only tally. W. Korner refereed the game in a satisfactory manner. The teams lined up as follows:

Garrison. Esquimalt.  
McDonald ..... Goal ..... Dunn  
Elton ..... Back ..... Young  
Sullivan ..... " ..... Ishibashi  
Rellerin ..... Half back ..... Hill  
Wyllie ..... " ..... Malcolm  
O'Grady ..... " ..... Telford  
Roberson ..... Forward ..... Phillips  
Carter ..... " ..... Pottinger  
Jones ..... " ..... Cunningham  
Wyndham ..... " ..... Griffiths  
Buxton ..... " ..... Jasper

**Beacon Hill 5, Empress 1**

At Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon the Beacon Hill eleven inflicted a severe defeat on the Empress team, the final score being 5 goals to 1. The match was one of the intermediate series games. Empress won the toss and elected to play with the wind. The first goal was tallied by the Empress

per Ward. Beacon Hill followed quickly with two. Thomas and O'Rourke doing the needful. The score at half time was 2 goals to 1 in favor of the Beacon Hills. After the interval, playing with the wind, the Beacon Hill players had decidedly the better of the game and piled up three more goals, Sargison 1 and James 2. The strong wind militated against good play. The superior kicking powers of the Beacon Hill players contributed largely to their victory.

**North Ward 4, Fifth Regiment 0**  
The hard working Fifth went down to defeat before the hands of the Wards in one of the roughest games played this season at the hands of the Wards, and this conduct will have to be put a stop to or football will not take a hold. Although the regiment played a plucky game they could not check the speedy forwards of the winners. The Regiment has entered a protest against them on account of two unregistered players, which will probably come up at the next meeting of the league. Mr. Tait gave entire satisfaction as referee.

## DURABLE DANE TO MEET BURN

Two Runners Will Go Five  
Miles Tomorrow Night in  
Skating Rink

Tomorrow night at the Fort street skating rink William Stanley, the Durable Dane, will meet Art Burn, the Calgary long distance crack in a five mile race. Stanley says he is in fine fettle for the grind, and he has no doubt but that he will be able to take the measure of the Prairie runner. On the other hand Burn asserts that he is ready for the race, and will win. The course is twenty laps to the mile. Stanley has not yet been able to get on a race with Baylis, who beat him at the five mile distance last Monday night. Stanley is leaving tomorrow night after the race with Burn for Vancouver, where he hoped to get a race with Marsh, and after that he will return here and endeavor to meet Baylis again. But the latter has engagements which will take him away, and it is doubtful if he will give the San Francisco man another oppor-

tunity. Stanley expects shortly to leave for Seattle, and later will go to San Francisco, where he will enter three races which are now being arranged.

**Eastern Rugby Games**  
MONTREAL, Nov. 13. — Football games today resulted:  
McGill University 11, Toronto University 9.  
Queen's University 31, Ottawa College 9.  
Hamilton Tigers 14, Toronto Argonauts 4.

**American College Football**  
Yale 17, Princeton 0.  
Harvard 12, Dartmouth 3.  
Michigan 12, Pennsylvania 6.  
Navy 17, Western Reserve 6.  
Cornell 6, Chicago 6.  
Brown 12, University of Vermont 0.

THORPE'S  
PALE DRY  
GINGER  
ALE



## BOWLING

Fort Street Alleys now open.  
Ten Cents Per Game



**VICTORIA PLUMBING COMPANY**  
SANITARY PLUMBING, STEAM, HOT WATER AND  
GAS FITTING  
Estimates Given. All Work Guaranteed. Jobbing a Specialty  
Telephone L313 714 Yates Street

## Christmas Excursions To All Parts of Europe

VIA

## Great Northern Railway

Agents for all Atlantic Lines  
For Excursion December 8th, from New York

### S. S. Adriatic

Leave Seattle, December 2 at 7:10 p. m.

## ORIENTAL LIMITED

Through sleeping car service, Seattle to Buffalo. Special equipment and service arranged for our passengers.

This excursion will be personally conducted from Seattle to New York.

We would urge you to reserve berths in sleeping car and on steamer NOW to get first choice.

For further information call on or address,

E. R. STEPHEN, General Agent,  
1205 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

## STARS PRESAGE A TORY VICTORY

Astrologer Says That Heavens  
Point to Liberal  
Defeat

"November will prove an unlucky month for gentlemen of a sanguine temperament and of agricultural pursuits, especially those whose names begin with O and end with R," remarked the local astrologer, as he

stars, are entering the evening sky together.

"The great square of Pegasus shines out high up in the south; the large, rather faint Andromeda, with its wonderful nebula, is exactly overhead, and in the north the Great Dipper is again just beginning its upward climb around the pole.

"The beautiful Milky Way extends through the zenith from east to west, but part of its summer branch, the groups of Sagittarius and the Scorpion has disappeared. The bright group of the Eagle is still, however, conspicuous in the southwest, and above this is the beautiful Northern Cross, which is now approaching an upright position. Following further along the 'Golden Pathway,' we come next to the bright Cassiopea nearly overhead, then to the most interesting group, Perseus, and finally to Auriga, with its very brilliant white star Capella."

"What all this signifies should be

can hardly fail to see under which star

"The first of these gentlemen was born. The great square of Pegasus, with its four attendant stars, must signify the five Vancouver Liberal candidates, judging by their high falutin' language. The large, rather faint Andromeda, an old lady, with its wonderful nebula, must refer to Mr. A. J. Morley and his theories on things in general.

"The Great Dipper again starting its long and weary round typifies the rank and file of the Liberal party just about to enter upon four more years of opposition.

"Turning to the other side of the picture we see the future of the Conservative party in this province laid bare. Of the first sentence dealing with the Milky Way there is no need to explain the significance. The bright group of the Eagle (McBride, Thomson, Behrman and Davey) still conspicuous in the Golden Pathway, with its attendant constellations, Perseus (Bowser), Auriga (Young), Capella (Ellison), in the ascendant, and pre-aging good government to British Columbia for another term of years."

## PROMISES ARE PLENTIFUL

Liberals Will Make Short Work of  
Songhees Reserve Question—  
—With a Great Big "If."

Mr. Tagg presided at the Liberal meeting held in Semple's hall, West Victoria, last evening, when the speech-making was shared by the three resident candidates and Mr. Munn, who at the last moment went overboard from an unsafe ship. In his address, the Candidate-Who-Might-Have-Been explained the reasons for his withdrawal.

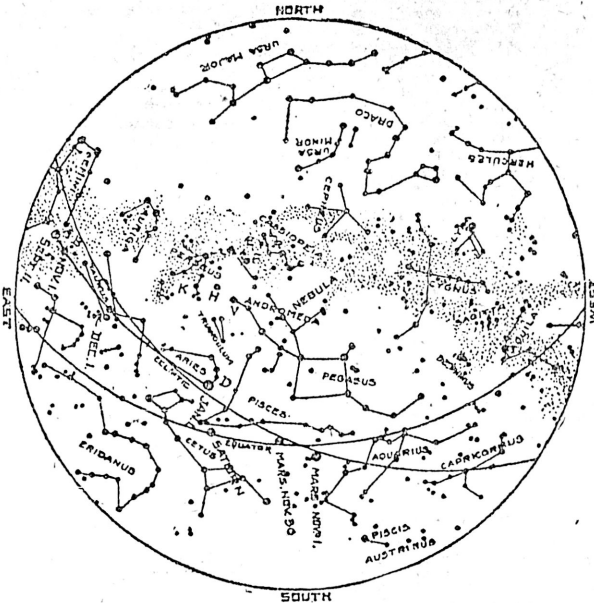
Mr. Drury, following, outlined the new plan proposed by Mr. Oliver for the settlement of the long-veiled Indian reserve question, and valiantly declared that were the Liberals returned to power as a result of the election on the 25th, the Songhees reserve question would be finally settled without delay.

Mr. W. K. Houston devoted his remarks chiefly to railway matters, along the lines of his previous contributions to the present campaign. Touching educational matters, and particularly the question of a Normal school, he generously offered to give \$50 to anyone who would produce from the reports of the last session of the House one single sentence uttered by any of Victoria's members in behalf of the Capital's rights and claims to a Normal school or representation on the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Morley confined himself chiefly to civic matters and the improvement of legislation affecting civic municipalities.

## Big Brewery Burned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The immense plant of the Union Distilling Company, known as the Edgemont Springs Distillery, at Carthage, a suburb of this city, was almost completely destroyed by fire early today. The loss is estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000, but is fully covered by insurance.



THE CONSTELLATIONS AT 9 P. M. NOVEMBER 1.

When facing south, hold the map upright. If facing east, hold "East" below; if west, hold "West" below, and if facing north, hold the map inverted.

levelled his telescope upon the quarter of the heavens where Halley's comet is about due. Before him was a map of the firmament, and for the information of the reporter he proceeded to outline the position of certain constellations at the present juncture.

"The group Taurus is nearly halfway to the zenith, while below this Orion and Gemini, with its two twin

evident to any layman. Taurus, the bull, can signify none other than John Oliver, the Liberal leader, rushing madly on his fate, obscuring. Included in this constellation are the Pleiades and Hyades, typifying Houston and Drury. Anyone who remembers Tennyson's lines:

"Through scudding drifts the rainy Hyades

## The Profit to You in Semi-ready



There's a triple profit in buying good  
Semi-ready Clothes.

They last twice as long, and keep their shape to the last.

They cost less than the same quality of fabric in retail tailoring.

They give you the right appearance in getting along in the world.

For \$15, \$15 or \$20 you can get a Suit Tailored as well as our higher-priced Semi-ready garments at \$22.50, \$25 and \$30. The same range of prices in Overcoats.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

## New Raincoats, Mackintoshes and Overcoats

AT THE

## Semi-ready Wardrobe

New lines of Business Suits in Tweeds, Worsted, Serges and Cheviots. New styles in Dress Suits and Tuxedo Jackets.

Raincoats	-	-	-	\$10 to \$30
Overcoats	-	-	-	\$12 to \$35
Mackintoshes	-	-	-	\$ 7 to \$25
Eng. Garberdeen Raincoats,				\$15 to \$30
Business Suits	-	-	-	\$12 to \$35
Dress Suits	-	-	-	\$25 to \$40
Tuxedo Jackets	-	-	-	\$15 to \$20

5000 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM ALL  
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New Winter Underwear, Top Shirts, Gloves, Hats and Caps, Suit Cases, Bags and Valises, Umbrellas, Rugs, Dressing Gowns, Etc., Etc.

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OXO gets every ounce of its beef from its own cattle. The FARMS are the key to the superior quality of Oxo. The FARMS are the key to its delicious flavour. The FARMS are the key to its wonderful uniformity—and the FARMS are the key to its price.

In the kitchen OXO saves more than its cost every day. It is so handy for strengthening soups and making sauces. And with a little OXO the cold meat of yesterday becomes a delicious stew or hash—a credit to the housewife and a good meal for the family.

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You need feel under no obligation to buy when you come to see the range we can show you.

## Semi-ready Tailoring



## INDIAN RAIDERS BEFORE COURT

Unruly Kispiox Reds Receive  
Sentences—Everything  
Quiet in District

That everything is quiet at Hazelton and that the Indians have made no further move and are not likely to was the gist of a telegram received yesterday morning by Superintendent of Provincial Police J. S. Hargreave from Chief Constable Maitland Douglas, all stationed at Hazelton. The letter states that the seven Indians held for trial came up for hearing on Friday on charges of stealing government stores. Three of the reds were sentenced to five months each; three were sentenced with the option of fines and the case against the other Indian was dismissed. Now that the raiders have been dealt with by the courts those who must serve time will be immediately shipped out from Hazelton in order to remove them from the immediate presence of their friends. It is believed that to leave them there would tempt the Indians now considerably excited and in a state of unrest to make some demonstration or even to attempt a rescue.

### Needs Only Six

Constable Maitland Douglas also wires that it is reported at Hazelton that the government is sending in twenty special constables. He reiterates his previous statement that the number of men asked for by him, six in all, will be ample. Evidently Constable Maitland Douglas was not aware, at the time he sent this message, that a party of ten special constables with supplies and ammunition for twenty men had already left Prince Rupert on the steamer Conveyer bound for Hazelton. But his statement that six men will be ample indicates that the situation at Hazelton is quiet and that he anticipates no further trouble.

## AT CITY CHURCHES

### Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning service, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3.30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The music set for the day follows—Morning: Organ, Allegretto, Dr. Gault; psalms, 14th day; Te Deum, Oakley; Benedictus, Turle; Kyrie, Mendelssohn in G; Gloria, Paulin; hymns, 4, 197 and 303; amen, Stainer; organ, March Costa. Evening: Organ, Allegro, Berens; processional hymn, 242; psalms, 14th day; cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Simpson in F; Nunc Dimittis, Simpson in F; anthem, "O Worship the Lord," Smith; hymns, 277, 21; vesper, Armistage; recessional hymn, 234; organ, March, Dr. Swinerton Heap.

Church of Our Lord  
Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard

streets—11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sermons at both services by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject: "God's Salvation Sent to the Heathen." Evening: "A Brand Plucked From the Fire." Thursday evening service at 8 o'clock with Bible study of the Epistle to the Philippians. Morning service: Organ, Prelude, A. Redhead; venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, XII, Mercer; hymns, 115, 111, 129; organ, March, A. Redhead. Evening service: organ, "All Glory to the Lamb," Spohn; hymn, 289; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; hymns, 247, 309, 396; Doxology, XVI; organ, Postlude, MacPattison.

### St. Barnabas

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue—There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; Choral Eucharist at 11 a. m.; Choral Eucharist at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows—Morning: Organ Agnus Dei in F, Mozart; venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Macpherson Matin; Canticus, Dr. Garrett; hymns, 248, 265, 165; offertory anthem, Fitzgerald; organ, Postlude, A. Page. Evening: Organ, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; hymns, 222, 213, 231; vesper, "Lord, Keep Us Safe This Night; organ, Offertoire, Brockfield.

### St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Matins, Litany and sermon at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The music follows—Morning: Organ, Voluntary; venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, 1st Alternative, cathedral psalter; Benedictus, Troutbeck; hymns, 196, 229, 166; organ, Voluntary. Evening: Organ, Voluntary; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; hymns, 176, 164, 26; vesper hymn, Caffire; organ, voluntary.

### St. John's

Order of services—Matins: Organ, Voluntary; venite, Alcock; psalms, cathedral psalter; Te Deum, Lavies; Benedictus, Garrett; hymn, 537; Litany, Barnby; hymns, 219, 234; organ, Postlude. Evensong: Organ, Voluntary; processional hymn, 559; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land," Stainer; bass solo, Mr. E. Patch; soprano solo, Miss V. Goodwin; hymns, 537 and 235; amen, Pourfold; vesper, Burnett; organ, Postlude. "The Rev. Percival Jones, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening."

### St. Paul's

Esquimalt—Rector, Rev. W. Baugh. Services as usual. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Matins, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

### Victoria West Methodist

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets—Tomorrow will be Missionary Sunday in keeping with the request of the laymen's missionary movement. The pastor will preach in the morning and in the evening there will be a platform meeting, the first of the series, addressed by R. S. Day, representing the local co-operating committee, and others. Morning service at 11 a. m.; evening service at 7 p. m.; Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2.30 p. m. A hearty welcome for all. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

### Metropolitan Methodist

Corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street—Pastor, J. E. Holling, B. A.; patronage, 916 Johnson street. 10 a. m. class meetings; 11 a. m. public worship, Rev. Andrew Henderson of Centennial church will preach; 2.30 p. m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p. m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.30 p. m., Spring Ridge public worship; 7.30 p. m., Metropolitan church public worship, Rev. C. E. Manning of Toronto will preach. Anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads," J. L. Hopkins; solo, "Man of Sorrows," by Mr. H. Shandley; large chorus choir of sixty voices led by Mr. J. M. Morgan. Ladies are requested to remove their hats at the evening service. All are cordially invited.

### James Bay Methodist

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets—A. N. Miller, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; subject, "Esa's Profanity." Evening service at 7 o'clock (N.B., Not 7.30 as formerly); subject, "Inspired by Witnesses." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.; Epworth League service on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The monthly meeting of the del. st. will be held at Mrs. McDonald's, Elliott street, on Tuesday at 3 p. m.; the woman's class meeting in the parsonage on Wednesday at 3 p. m.; prayer meeting in the Epworth League room on Thursday evening at 7.30, followed by a teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday school lesson. The Junior Epworth League will meet immediately after school on Friday afternoon. Choir practice Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

### St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A.; evening, Rev. H. M. Clark, of Honan, China. Morning: Organ, Day-break, Spinney; psalm, 35; solo, "O Lord, Correct Me Not in Thine Anger, Handel. Mr. William Melville; hymns, 203, 134, 234; organ, "And He Shall Purify," Handel. Evening: Organ, "At Evening," Dudley Buck; psalm, 55; solo, "The Penitent," Van De Water, Mrs. D. C. Reid; hymns, 246, 262; organ Sonata in A, Handel.

### St. Paul's

Henry street, Victoria West—Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2.30 p. m. and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8.15 p. m.

### Emmanuel Baptist

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue—Rev. William Stevenson, pastor. Morning: "The Greatest Fight in the World, as Foreshadowed in the Book of Revelation." Sunday school and organized Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.; pastor's class for seniors, 2.30. "The Method of Divine Revelation." Strangers welcome. The music follows—Morning: Holy, Holy, Holy; hymns, 16, 327; organ, Ave Verum, Mozart; 332, 373. Evening: hymns, 66, 206; organ hymns, 421, 202; organ, Communion in G, Baliste; "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away," Rev. H. H. Woodward.

### First Baptist

Most interesting services all day, beginning at 11 a. m., with an address by Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of agriculture and education for the province of Alberta. At 2.30, the Philathea, Baraca,

and general Bible classes meet; at 7.30 p. m. Rev. H. C. Speller will give the second of his special series of sermons, "Penitence." Come with us and we will do thee good.

### Baptist Tabernacle

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street—Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pastor; residence, corner of Port street and Lawrence road. Sunday theme, 11 a. m., "The Ethics of the Vicarious Atonement," 7.30 p. m., "Pluck, Push and Principle." Our Bible school meets at 2.30 p. m. A cordial welcome guaranteed. Sunday evening anthem, "Saviour, Breathe an Evening Blessing," Rowland Brant. Choir hymn, Artavia, No 128.

### First Congregational

Corner Pandora avenue and Blanchard street—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., pastor, will conduct the services and preach in the evening. Rev. H. M. Clark of Hanan, China, one of the visiting laymen missionary delegation will preach at the morning service. Bible school, men's own Bible class, and adult Bible class for women at 2.30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s missionary meeting Monday at 8 p. m.; men's own open lecture, "Our Island," R. G. Clark; concert Wednesday at 8 p. m.; intermediate C. E. on Thursday at 6.45 p. m.; prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

### Grace English Lutheran

There will be services at the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora avenue and Douglas street, both morning and evening. Morning service at 11 o'clock; subject of sermon, "Christian Citizenship." This subject suggested by the gospel for the Sunday sermon is of special importance during this pre-election season. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock; subject, "Wisdom and Innocence: Not a Contradiction." Christianity does not forbid knowledge but demands it. Christ Himself teaches that. The Sunday school meets at 2.30 p. m. Children may enroll as pupils at any time. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Wm. C. Drahn, pastor.

### Christian Science

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 925 Pandora street, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject for November 14: "Mortals and Immortals." All are welcome.

### Spiritualism

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "First Lesson in Healing." All are welcome to these meetings.

### Psychic Research Society

K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street—At 8 p. m. on Sunday, Mrs. F. V. Jackson will give an address, subject to be taken from the congregation, followed by clairvoyant descriptions and messages. On Thursday at the above hall there will be a public circle. All are welcome.

### Socialist Meeting

Grand theatre, 8 p. m. George Oliver, Socialist candidate for Victoria, and others will speak. Questions and discussion invited. Ladies cordially invited to attend these meetings.

### Salvation Army Citadel

Situated on Broad street—7 a. m., Kneadroll Love Feast service; 11 a. m., Holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 8 p. m., Franchise meeting; 7.30, Salvation meeting. Sergt. Major and Mrs. Law will be in charge of the week-end

services, assisted by the local officers of the corps, and others. The meetings promise to be very interesting. All are invited.

### Victoria Seamen's Mission

Sunday, November 14, a mission service under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild, Victoria branch of the British Foreign Sailors' Society, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Bastion Square, at 3.30 p. m. All seamen and their friends cordially invited. J. S. Bailey, port missionary.

### Christadelphians

A. O. U. W. buildings, Yates street—Public meeting at 7.30 p. m.; subject, "The Bible a Divine Revelation." Questions and discussion invited. All are welcome.

### Society of Friends

Y. M. C. A. hall, Broad street—Meeting for worship, 11 a. m.; mission meeting, 7 p. m.

## DOUBLE TRAIN

## SERVICE CEASES

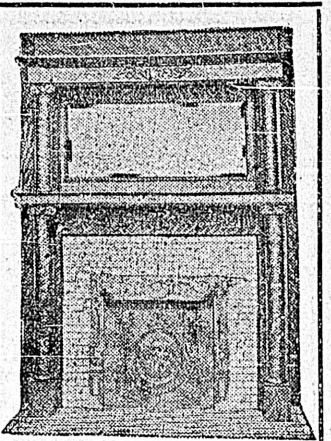
Change in E. & N. Railway Schedule Effective Next Week—Through Service to Comox.

The double daily train service which has been in vogue on the E. & N. railway, between Victoria and Nanaimo, throughout the summer, will not be operated during the fall. The expected bonus from the Dominion government for the maintenance of the same, in order that Victoria's mails connection with the Island centres might be continued, not having been granted, the railway officials state that it is impossible to give the summer service any longer. The business, they state, does not warrant it, and while willing to do everything possible within reason in the interests of the city, the change must be made.

In accordance with the new schedule, trains will leave here for up the line twice a day on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday there will be only one outgoing passenger train. It is pointed out that the service has been so arranged that it will be possible for passengers leaving here on the afternoons of any of the days indicated, to travel direct to Comox and Cumberland. Boats leave Nanaimo for northern coast Island points on Wednesday and Friday mornings.

### Melbourne Federation League.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 13.—The Imperial Federation league last night gave a dinner in honor of Colonel Foxton on his return from the Imperial defence conference. Premier Deakin who presided, said the conference had made a bolder advance towards Imperial defence than any previous conference. Defence of the empire was the fundamental question of the present time. Colonel Foxton in reply said he hoped New Zealand would shortly co-operate with the commonwealth in forming a navy which would be the line of defence on which they would first have to rely. He was glad that both political parties in the commonwealth approved the naval proposals made at the conference. Sir John Forrest, in his speech said it was unjust to allow the motherland to bear the whole cost of the naval defence of the empire.



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Brick and Cement

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Paris, and manufacturers of the  
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

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# CHRISTMAS FRUITS IN PLENTY

## QUALITY BETTER THAN EVER BARGAINS BIGGER THAN EVER

We succeeded in making better arrangements this year to obtain the very first and choicest shipment of Xmas Fruits to reach this market, therefore our display is now complete; it is even finer than any previous season. Our prices cannot be equalled in their lowness—absolutely the only "Quality" Fruits sold at these modest figures. Better place orders now as Xmas Puddings, Cakes and Mince Meat for Xmas Pies are much better for being made early. Here are a few suggestions for the great Home Festival and Yule-Tide merry making:—

FANCY SEEDED RAISINS, per packet, ..... 10¢  
FANCY CLEANED CURRANTS, 2 packets, ..... 25¢  
CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
FANCY SULTANA RAISINS, 2 lbs., ..... 25¢  
SULTANA RAISINS, per lb., ..... 10¢  
MIXED PEEL, per box, ..... 20¢  
EXTRA LARGE JORDAN ALMONDS, per lb., 75¢  
EXTRA LARGE SHELLED ALMONDS, lb., 50¢  
BITTER ALMONDS, per lb., ..... 75¢  
GROUND SWEET ALMONDS, tin 50c and 25¢  
ALMOND PASTE, per lb., ..... 60¢  
FINEST SHELLED WALNUTS, per lb., ..... 50¢  
REAL DEMERARA CRYSTAL SUGAR, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
REAL DEMERARA RAW SUGAR, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
DARK YELLOW SUGAR, 4 lbs., ..... 25¢  
PISTACHIO NUTS, per lb., ..... \$1.25  
MOLASSES (New Orleans), per tin, 65c, 20c, ..... 15¢  
SWEET CIDER, per bottle ..... 25¢  
BOILED CIDER, per bottle ..... 35¢  
FINEST COOKING BRANDY, per bottle 50c and ..... \$1.00

SHERRY, per bottle 50c and ..... 75¢  
HOME MADE MINCE MEAT, per lb., ..... 15¢  
WETHEYS MINCE MEAT, per packet ..... 10¢  
C. & B. MINCE-MEAT, per tin ..... 25¢  
Per jar 75c and ..... 40¢  
C. & B. PLUM PUDDINGS, per tin \$1.50, 75c, 40¢  
NEW SPANISH TABLE RAISINS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
NEW SPANISH GRAPES, per lb., ..... 30¢  
NEW SPANISH ONIONS, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
ICINGS, ready for use, two packets ..... 25¢  
PURE SPICE, all kinds, per tin ..... 10¢  
COCONUT, per lb., ..... 25¢  
NEW FIGS, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
NEW FIGS, per box ..... 15¢  
NEW FIGS, extra large, per lb., ..... 25¢  
NEW WALNUTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
NEW ALMONDS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
NEW COCONUTS (large), each ..... 15¢  
BRAZIL NUTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
PECCAN NUTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
FILBERTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
CHESTNUTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
MIXED NUTS, per lb., ..... 25¢  
CRANBERRIES, per quart ..... 25¢

FINE COOKING APPLES, per box ..... \$1.75  
RIBSTON PIPPIN APPLES, per box ..... \$2.00  
KING APPLES, per box \$2.25 and ..... \$2.00  
ORANGES, per dozen, 60c and ..... 35¢  
LEMONS (large, juicy), per dozen ..... 30¢  
QUINCES, 3 lbs., ..... 25¢  
PEARS, 4 lbs., ..... 25¢  
PEARS (cooking), 6 lbs., ..... 25¢  
TOMATOES, two large tins ..... 25¢  
CORN, per tin ..... 10¢  
BEANS, per tin ..... 10¢  
PEAS, two tins ..... 25¢  
B. & K. ROLLED OATS, per sack ..... 40¢  
B. & K. WHEAT FLAKES, two packets ..... 25¢  
DIXIE CEYLON TEA, per lb. 50c and ..... 35¢  
3 lbs. for ..... \$1.00  
DIXIE COFFEE, per lb. 50c, 40c and ..... 30¢  
EGGS (large, tested), per dozen ..... 35¢  
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb., ..... 35¢  
3 lbs. for ..... \$1.00  
14-lb. box ..... \$1.50  
COOKING BUTTER, per lb., ..... 30¢  
COMOX CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb., ..... 40¢  
COWICAN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb., ..... 45¢

VICTORIA CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 45¢  
ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, per lb., ..... 60¢  
SWISS-CHEESE, per lb., ..... 50¢

## Xmas Tree Ornaments and Xmas Decorations

The largest range of Christmas goods we have ever shown now awaits your kind inspection. Amongst them are to be found the celebrated goods of "Tom Smith," Sparagnapane & Co., Mansell Hunt, and Catty & Co., of London, Eng. Thousands of boxes to choose from. Everything new and up-to-the-minute. Everything priced as low as possible for quick sale:

BON-BON CRACKERS, per box 20c to ..... \$2.00  
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, each 15c to \$2.00  
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, per box ..... 20¢  
CANDLE HOLDERS, per dozen ..... 15¢  
FANCY TWISTED CANDLES (all colors), per dozen ..... 50¢

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This house was built for a home and not for speculation.

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

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SUPERIOR STREET—Lots with front and back entrance. \$100 cash and monthly instalments .....\$1,000  
BYRON STREET—Oak Bay district—Nice lot facing south, two blocks from carline. Only .....\$300  
WILMOT PLACE—2 first-class building lots, each .....\$750  
CHAMBERLAIN STREET—Lot 64x120 .....\$600  
MOSS STREET—Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline .....\$750  
MOSS STREET—Lot 52½x120, handy to carline .....\$600

#### ACREAGE.

FRUIT RANCH, GORDON HEAD—5 acres all under cultivation and in orchard, chiefly in good bearing condition. Apple packing house. With a beautiful view of the straits. Price .....\$5,000

FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, with first class orchard in good bearing condition; 6 acres in strawberries, good house, barn, and outhouses. Price .....\$10,000

FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, 4 acres under cultivation, over 600 fruit trees, an acre of strawberries and many other shrubs, etc.; first class spring water; beautifully situated. Price .....\$5,250

METCHOSIN FARM—Beautifully situated on Waterfront, containing 128 acres, large sea frontage, 40 acres cultivated and in pasture, orchard of 200 trees, 9-roomed dwelling with hot and cold water, good barn, stable and outhouses. Price, including live stock, implements, etc. ....\$21,000

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1025 JOHNSON ST.—2-storey, 6-room dwelling, modern, bath and pantry .....\$25.00  
417 SPRINGFIELD AVE.—New 5-room bungalow, modern .....\$20.00  
20 MENZIES ST.—2-storey dwelling of 8 rooms, cement foundation, etc. ....\$40.00  
1320 RUDLIN—1½-storey bungalow of 6 rooms, modern, etc. ....\$18.00  
1637 OAK BAY AVE., near the Junction—8 rooms, all modern, 2 storey .....\$30.00  
601 COOK ST.—New, modern bungalow of seven rooms, bath and pantry, 2 lots .....\$40.00  
1326 JOHNSON ST.—2-storey dwelling, 6 rooms, all modern conveniences .....\$20.00  
SUNNYSIDE, facing on the Victoria Arm—About half acre and 2-storey dwelling of 9 rooms, modern, furnace, stable, etc. ....\$35.00  
KENTHOLME, 1117 YATES—Cottage of nine rooms and large grounds, modern, gas, etc. ....\$35.00

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943 YATES ST.—2-storey, modern dwelling of 7 rooms .....\$25.00  
430 DALLAS ROAD—2-storey, 8 rooms, modern, furnace and 3 lots .....\$40.00  
1853 OAK BAY AVE.—6-room, modern cottage .....\$25.00  
EMPRESS ST., near the Willows—6-room, modern bungalow .....\$15.00  
312 DALLAS ROAD—Splendid 10-room residence, furnace, large grounds .....\$50.00  
1232 RICHARDSON ST.—Cottage of 6 rooms, modern .....\$20.00  
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303 LANGFORD ST.—2-storey dwelling of 9 rooms, well furnished, high elevation, good surroundings .....\$40.00

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#### AT THE CITY HOTELS

##### At the Empress—

H. H. Davison, Toronto; R. H. Orr, Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. McLean Stinson and daughter, Toronto; Geo. Ernest Green, New York; A. E. Planta, Nanaimo; H. E. Knobel, Toronto; W. J. Williams, Woodstock, Ont.; J. W. Bryant, Vancouver; M. J. Manning, Red Deer; W. H. Taylor, H. A. Moore, Vancouver; Wm. J. Collett, Toronto; V. R. Bury, San Francisco; R. Ellis and wife, Vancouver; C. H. Rogers, Peterboro; P. F. Snell, Chicago; S. K. Fox, Passaic, N. J.; F. W. Renworth, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Chubb, Winnipeg; J. McIntosh, Vancouver; E. J. Fader, New Westminster; C. E. Manning, Toronto; W. J. Watson, Ladysmith; C. F. Allan and two sons, Shanghai; Mrs. W. R. McKee, Glenelg, Alta.; C. C. Knight, H. M. Clark, Vancouver.

##### At the Driford—

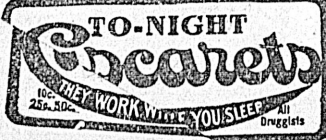
W. J. Jeffrey, Vancouver; J. S. Forsyth, Quappelle, Sask.; Arthur J. Kappell, Vancouver; A. H. Harbaugh, Australia; H. J. Tyner, Toronto; A. B. Wilmont, St. Marie, Ont.; H. H. Seovel, San Francisco; H. Helwens, Chicago; S. W. Johnson, Greenwood, H. R. Coombs, Seattle; E. A. McCallum, Regina; F. E. Burns, California; J. McTavish, Vancouver; C. Fischer, New York; G. N. McMahon, Miss T. Burke, Chicago; W. McLaughlin, Toronto; W. Holliday, Vancouver; C. E. Milligan, Regina; W. Gibson, Vancouver; G. C. Richardson, Chicago; W. Walters, Vancouver; S. Valin, L. R. Forrester, C. Hurston, Vancouver; J. Doreby, New York; C. Yada, Vancouver; J. Smith, Kamloops; F. Howson, Seattle; G. Campbell, W. Munro, Vancouver.

##### At the King Edward—

Fred La Penotiere, Tacoma; F. Fowler, Aberdeen; E. S. Fowler, Pt. Townsend; S. M. Molsby, S. G. Spencer, J. F. Hay, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsell and child, W. Ellis, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. P. Molyneux, Vancouver; R. E. Ward, Seattle; J. E. Locke, Vancouver; W. Van Bockelen, Seattle.

##### At the Dominion—

D. H. Talbot and wife, Nanaimo; G. W. Mitchell, Vancouver; Mrs. J. C. Carter, Seattle; J. H. Douney, Saanich; A. McAllister, Seattle; M. Woodburn, Nanaimo; R. Douglass, Sidney; Julian Ol-



#### EXCHANGE

House Quadra St., close in, 7 rooms, all modern, \$3,700, or land near Colwood. For house in Vernon.

For Sale—House, 7 rooms, all modern, on Denman St., lot 50 x120, \$2,800; \$200 cash, balance \$20 a month.

I Lot, Shelburne St., 40x165, no rock, \$250; \$25 cash and \$10 a month.

Lot, Avebury St., Rockland Park, only one mile from City Hall, the cheapest lots in the city, only \$350; \$25 cash and \$10 a month.

The North West Real Estate Co.

ney, Alert Bay; Theo. Simpson, Vancouver; P. Meredith Vancouver; J. C. Newell, Toronto; G. H. Chapman, Vancouver; Lena Duthie, Margaret Daniel, Aberdeen, Scotland.

#### FINE APPARATUS

New City Service Truck an Acquisition to the Local Fire Fighting Machinery

"The finest piece of apparatus of its kind on the coast" is the way Fire Chief Davis describes the new city service truck, which was installed yesterday, having just arrived from the factory of the Seagrave Company, of Brockville, Ont. The new truck, which will respond to all alarms, and will make or less take the place of the old truck cost \$2,900, and is strictly up-to-date. Chief Davis claims that not another department on the coast has a more modern piece of apparatus. The truck has a trussed steel frame, is enamelled white, and will present an attractive appearance. But its useful qualities are more important. It is light, mounted on roller bearing wheels, its lightness enabling it to negotiate all hills with ease. On it are extension ladders of 65 and 55 feet in length; side ladders of 30, 25, 22 and 20 feet; an 18 foot roof ladder of like length, and also a 16 foot Pompey ladder. In addition, the equipment included two fire extinguishers of improved type; four axes, shovels and brooms, crow bars, cellar nozzles, pull down chains for pulling down plaster, a door opener and other necessary apparatus for use at fires. Two horses can easily draw it anywhere. The new apparatus will respond to alarms in any part of the city, the old truck being reserved for calls from the central section.

## HOUSE SNAP

On North Park street, two-story house, four bedrooms, two fireplaces, electric light, hot and cold water; lot 50x137; five or six kinds of fruit trees, hen yard; all in good condition. Owner leaving town. Price cut to

**\$2,400**

For terms apply to

**R. W. Coleman**

1230 Government St. Tel. 302

#### PIONEER PASSES AWAY

George Jaques, Long-time Resident of Victoria, Died Yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital

A pioneer resident of Victoria passed away yesterday morning at three o'clock, at St. Joseph's Hospital, when George Jaques died. He came to Victoria from England, where he was born, in 1862, being accompanied on the trip by P. T. Johnston and Charles Kent, the latter the present tax collector of Victoria. They came to British Columbia via Panama, as so many of the early pioneers of this province found their way to the Pacific Coast. For many years deceased was engaged here as a jeweller, and was a prominent figure in the business world of the city. Of a somewhat retiring disposition, he nevertheless, had a large circle of friends, who will sincerely regret his passing away. The late Mr. Jaques was born in Liverpool 67 years ago. The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from the rooms of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company, Government street. Interment will take place at Ross Bay cemetery.

Cadets' Musketry Course  
The boys of the University School

## 120 Acres at Parsons Bridge

A first class brick house with a large number of out-buildings, included in the property are 20 acres of Ar land, mostly cleared, 2,000 to 2,500 cords of wood. Railway runs through the property. About ¾ mile from station.

**\$5,250**

Terms \$1,250 cash, balance 2 years at 6 per cent.

HALF AN HOUR'S WALK FROM STREET CAR

## FIVE ACRES

All under cultivation, 300 assorted fruit trees, 2 to 3 years old, 2,500 small fruits, 3 good wells, greenhouse, 36x80 ft., new house of 7 rooms, and having space to put in 3 more. The land has a gentle slope to south, and is ideally situated near salt water. Telephone service to the district is now being inaugurated. This is without doubt a choice buy. Adjoining land, which is in bush and timber is held at from \$400 to \$600 an acre. This property we set out is a money maker from the start.

\$2,000 cash and balance to be arranged.

DON'T FORGET OUR NEW ADDRESS.

**BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.**

Cadet Corps (No. 170) completed their annual classification practices at Clover Point range on Saturday morning. The final practice consisted of five rounds at a moving figure target at 100 yards, and five rounds at a disappearing figure, with an exposure of five seconds for each shot. Corporal J. E. Mathews succeeded in making the highest possible at both targets (ten hits) Lance-Corporal L. Woodward, A. Wyld and J. Decker each made a possible at one of the targets, and Lance-Corporal F. Bailey made four hits on each.

The results of the whole series, which has occupied three weeks, was as follows: The cup offered by Mr. R. V. Harvey for the best shooting section goes to No. 2 section (Sergeant C. P. Otter), whose five men scored 270 points, while No. 1 section was 52 points behind.

The cup given by Mr. J. C. Barnacle for the best individual aggregate, has been won by Lieut. S. Rich, with a score of 71 out of a possible 115 points.

The following have qualified as cadet marksmen: Capt. S. McGulgan, Lieut. S. Rich, Corporal J. E. Mathews, Corporal D. Bell-Ing, Lance-Corporal L. Woodward.

#### To Hunt Big Game

Mr. Kostembador, steward of the Empress, and party, including three Indian guides and five dogs, left yesterday by the E. & N. railway for the Rockies to hunt big game. The trip is expected to last about three months.

#### Thief Easily Satisfied.

Recently a thief broke into the establishment of Barnsley and Collier, Government street, gaining entrance through the rear door, and appropriated a revolver and 70 cents in cash. Evidently the robber was not in need of a very full supply of firearms, as



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS**  
Metal Work, Suspension Bridge, Lillooet.

The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge, Lillooet, is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 28th day of August.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works, B. C., 20th August, 1909.

the revolver was all he took, though he could have had a choice of a large range of firearms. The theft was reported to the police.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

#### NOTICE

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time within which it may construct the extension of its main line to Comox and the branches which it was authorized to construct by its Act of Incorporation, Chapter 14, of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1884, and the railways which it was authorized to construct by Section 2 of Chapter 92 of the Statutes of Canada of 1906 and for other purposes.

W. F. SALSBERY, Secy.  
ANDREW T. THOMPSON,  
Ottawa Agent.

Dated at Vancouver the 30th September, 1909.



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## Loyalty and Security Go Hand in Hand

As you contemplate the ashes of the property you once owned, it will give you satisfaction to feel that your loyalty to British Institutions has been rewarded—that is, if you were insured in the

## Guardian Assurance Co., Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

This Company has paid over \$6,000,000 in losses in Canada alone, and maintains its General Agents for British Columbia in Victoria. Secure rates from

SOLE AGENTS

Established 1890 **R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Telephone 30  
620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## To Loan On Mortgage

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT  
CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST

\$700	\$1,000	\$1,500
\$1,800	\$2,000	\$2,800
	\$3,000	

APPLY TO

## Swinerton & Musgrave

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades  
Unionists Gleaned From  
Many Sources

Allied Printing Trades Council.....  
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.  
Bookbinders.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday  
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday  
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Carpenters.....1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Cigarmakers.....1st Friday  
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday  
Garment Workers.....1st Monday  
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....  
.....1st Monday, at 8 p. m.  
Longshoremen.....Every Monday  
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday  
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday  
Marine Engineers.....Monthly  
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday  
Musicians.....3rd Sunday  
Painters.....2nd Tuesday  
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday  
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday  
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday  
Street Sweeper Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday  
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stencillers.....2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees.....  
.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.  
Stereotypers.....Monthly  
Tailors.....1st Monday  
Typographers.....1st Monday  
T. & L. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Theatre Stage Employees.....1st Sunday  
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-  
fer for a favor upon the Labor Editor if  
they will forward any items of general  
interest occurring in their unions to The  
Colonist.

Three women have been nominated  
for parliament in Norway.

The Unitarians, in their Pacific coast  
conference at Seattle, declared in favor  
of woman suffrage.

It is estimated that 150,000 persons  
in Germany earn their living in con-  
nection with music.

A strike at the Ferris coal mines,  
Butler, Pa., terminated abruptly. The  
ringleaders were discharged, evicted  
from the company's premises.

Believing that their interests were  
being neglected by the International  
body, the Toronto clothing cutters and

trimmers are taking steps to form an  
independent body.

The Toronto Builders' Laborers' union this week decided to remain a local and unaffiliated organization, as against the proposal to affiliate with the International organizations.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, expects to visit Seattle, Victoria and the northwest next month, according to a letter received at the Seattle Labor Temple. He states that he expects to spend several weeks in visiting the different locals in this section.

The Hon. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, it is said, has taken steps to procure the King Edward medal for the men who risked their lives to save those of the miners who were shut up in the Extension mine by the explosion a few weeks ago.

The Toronto allied printers' trades council has launched an action to recover \$10,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy to injure its registered trade mark, and has secured an interim injunction till November 10th to prevent the use of any fraudulent imitation of the trade mark.

Information charging the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie railroad with violation of the alien labor law has been laid by Thomas Martin, who alleges that "Mr. Shields was brought to Chatham from Utica, N. Y., to take the place of assistant-superintendent under contract previously made." The complainant, who was formerly an employee, was dismissed shortly after Shields took charge. The case will be heard next week.

The coroner's jury in the case of the miners killed at Extension seems to have made a very exhaustive investigation of that sad accident, and, while absolving the mine owners of any responsibility, has made certain recommendations which, to laymen, appear very valuable. The very thorough manner in which this matter has been probed is calculated to inspire confidence in all concerned.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by J. W. Sullivan, of New York, formerly editor of the Garment Workers' Bulletin, and David Lubin, of California, on his recent visit to Europe, visited the workmen's organization at Milan, Italy, where he discussed the question of Italian immigration to the United States.

James W. Dougherty, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, reports that the

strike which was begun in October, 1907, for the eight-hour day, has been won in practically all parts of the country, with the exception of Akron, Ohio, where the struggle still goes on. Up to date it has cost the organization upward of \$250,000.

The convention of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, at Indianapolis Ind., last week, gave the garment workers jurisdiction over the actual laundry workers in stock shops, as well as the shirt, collar, and cuff workers. The new organization will retain only control of city bundle laundries, all others go to the U. G. W. of A.

It is reported that the hat makers' strike, which began nine months ago, will be brought to a close in about a fortnight in an agreement with the Hat Manufacturers' Association. The fight, which, it is estimated, has cost the manufacturers \$4,000,000, has convinced them that the union cannot be destroyed, and this sentiment has led to terms with the union in its recognition and in the placing of the union label in the shous.

The membership of the United Mine Workers is now 300,000 in good standing, the largest number in the organization throughout its history. The gain during the past year was 28,000. Efforts will be made by the officers to continue increasing the number until all practical miners are in the union, so that when future agreements expire they will be in a position to make better terms than was possible in the anthracite fields recently. While the officers are fairly well satisfied with the slight concessions gained under existing circumstances, they say if they had a solid organization behind them every demand made would have been granted.

Two thousand delegates and friends of labor assembled in Massey hall, Toronto, last Monday, where President Samuel Gompers, with a gavel declared the great 29th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened. Prior to the opening six hundred delegates and associates led by 100 musicians headed by the United States and Canadian flags marched through a slight drizzle to Massey hall, where 2,000 gathered. Gompers, nearly sixty years old, the smallest figure in the line and dressed in a suit of black, extended by appeal, marched all the way. Hand-clapping and yells of applause greeted Gompers as he appeared on the platform. Addressing the Federation, Hon. Dr. Reaume, minister of public works for Ontario, extended the freedom of the province. "You have the same right to organize as we doctors have," declared the genial minister, who declared all geographical

cal lines were obliterated by the convention. The picturesque French-Canadian twang in Dr. Reaume's speech delighted the 2,000 people that listened, and they bade him "Go on, when he prepared to close. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor for the Dominion, added regrets and best wishes. "Our federation" would not if it could and it could not if it would take out of your labor people here their loyalty to Canada," declared Mr. Gompers, in reply. "We believe there is one common future for English speaking people to fight out the destiny of civilization and of the right," said he. "There is greater percentage of Canadians as officers of international unions than there is in the United States. Canada also contributes more per capita than we do to such movements. We are not going to be driven into revolution. We will work our own emancipation by evolution. Whoever is wrong the labor movement must always be right."

A crisis among railway employees of the United States, it is believed in railway circles, is drawing near. President Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Master tenders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, returned to Cleveland, on from a conference with officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Order of Railway Conductors. It is believed the conference related to a demand for wage increase. It is said a referendum vote now is in progress among 100,000 or more members of the trainmen and conductors' associations east of the Mississippi.

Germany has some splendid laws, and is away ahead of us in many things. It has a law that provides that if it can be proved that a man is earning a sufficient wage to support those dependent on him, but that he is dissipating that wage by vicious habits, he can be declared a minor, and he is then treated as a child. His employer is told that the wage must be paid, not to the man, but to a guardian appointed by the magistrate of the district in which he lives, who uses it for the support of the wife and children. In America a man who could not get his wage might refuse to work. In Germany the police would see that he did his work.

Seven thousand workers in Montreal and district will suffer the immediate effect of the unprecedented advance in the price of raw cotton. The consequence of the cotton market is such that the Dominion Textile company will run on short time next week, and the wages of employees will be cut down one-fifth. There will be a curtailment of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the present working hours of factories, which will mean a reduction of more than eleven hours in sixty. The mills affected will be those in Montreal, Magog and Montmorency.

Prison labor in England is one of the questions that is disturbing the workmen and manufacturers in certain lines of industry, and so far as its work comes into competition with free labor it is being strongly opposed. It was one of the questions brought before the recent British Trades Union Congress by the secretary of the United Society of Brush-makers, who proposed a resolution instructing the Parliamentary committee to take steps to secure an amendment of the present prison regulations as would prevent competition of prison labor with the labor of law-abiding, taxpaying workers. The proposition was carried by the congress almost unanimously.

## BARGAINS

582 acres on Valdez Island, near Nanaimo. 2½ miles waterfront, about 1,600,000 feet good timber. 200 acres good bottom land. Price, per acre, only.....\$10.00  
240 acres near Saanichton, over ½ mile waterfront. Partly cleared and cultivated. Splendidly adapted for subdivision into 5 and 10 acre blocks. Adjoining property is selling at much higher prices. Price, per acre, only.....\$150.00

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

## COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

## Small Acreages Near Town Are In Demand

41 acres near Cobble Hill, good small house and outbuildings, some clearing, stream runs through the property. Price \$3150.00.  
5 acres near Elk Lake, house, barn, dairy, barns and chicken houses, all cleared, a good property offered very cheap. Price \$1500.00.  
9 acres, 7 miles out, house, barns, dairy, good vegetable garden. Price \$2700.00.  
10 acres Burnside Road, partly cleared. Price \$3000.00; four miles out.  
5 acres, Glenford Avenue, four miles out; all cleared; good land. A SNAP. Price \$1800.00.  
5 acres, Glenford Avenue, three miles out; all cleared and fenced; A-1 soil. Price \$2100.00.  
10 acres, close to car line, house, barn and outbuildings; 100 fruit trees. Price \$6,300.00.  
We have several fine fruit ranches for sale with good buildings on them, at various prices.

## TOLLER & GRUBB

Phone 2946. 1232 Government St.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Schoolhouse, Hastings, B. C.  
SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse, Hastings, B. C." will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1909, for the erection and completion of a four-room frame schoolhouse situated in the Hastings township, Richmond Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 28th day of October, 1909, at the offices of the Timber Inspector, Vancouver; the Government Agent, New Westminster; and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Victoria, B. C., October 26, 1909.

## NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I will apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners of Saanich for a transfer of the license known as the Victoria Gardens hotel to the house known as Rockwood on Gorge Road. (Signed) W. PATERSON.  
November 8, 1909.

## 8 ROOM HOUSE Just Completed

Reception hall, large cloak closet, parlor and diningroom, pass pantry to kitchen, two bedrooms, bath and toilet. Nice verandah, three large bedrooms and hall up stairs. Large basement, lot fenced, cement foundation. One block from Yates and Quadra streets. Price only

**\$4,000**

Small payment down and easy payments for balance.

Do not hesitate to look this up.

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block

Money to Loan. Houses to Rent  
Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the License Commissioners for Saanich municipality for a transfer of the license now held by me at The Frazer Hotel, South Saanich to Enoch Sage.  
JOHN SOUTHWELL,  
Victoria, B. C., 5th November, 1909.

## NOTICE

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY.

## PRIVATE BILLS.

Copies of Bills, Petitions, and notices as published must be deposited with, and all fees paid to, the Clerk of the House, not later than 12th January, 1910.

Petitions for Bills will not be received by the House after 31st January, 1910.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than 10th February, 1910. Reports from Standing Committee on Bills will not be received by the House after 17th February, 1910.

THORNTON FELL,  
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.  
Victoria, 1st November, 1909.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Lampson Street School, Esquimalt.  
SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Lampson Street School, Esquimalt," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1909, for the erection and completion of a two-story and basement brick schoolhouse, situated at Lampson street, Esquimalt, B. C.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 28th day of October, 1909, at the offices of J. R. Mackenzie, Esq., secretary of the Esquimalt School Board, P. O. Thornburn, the Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B. C.; and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Victoria, B. C., 26th October, 1909.

## AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE SOME MONEY

HOLLYWOOD PARK—We are now offering lots in this beautiful subdivision, which is without question the choicest residential district in Victoria, at \$450.00 per lot, at this price it is an investment and not speculation as values will easily advance 100 per cent within twelve months. Let us show you that property, to see it is to buy and we are prepared to give you easy terms.

115 ACRES, 200 cleared, 200 fruit-bearing trees, 300 chickens, team horses, mow, rake, plows, harrows and other necessary farm implements; house with furniture; barn 25x50, shed attached, three chicken houses, good water. This property must be sold, and in order to find a purchaser the price has been made to force a quick sale. This is a snap for any one looking for a first class poultry farm. Price.....\$3,300

NINE ACRES, two acres cleared and fenced, planted in fruit trees, good water, five-room house, with usual outbuildings; five minutes' walk from school, store and post office. This property is easily worth \$2,500, as the owners desire to leave the district, he is willing to sacrifice in order to arrange his affairs without delay. Price.....\$1,500

FIVE ACRES, close to the city, good orchard, all cleared, black loam, good house, horse and buggy.....\$3,800

SEVEN ACRES, ¾ miles from the city; good soil.....\$2,400

BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW, strictly modern, just outside the city, close to car line; about one acre, excellent soil, will make an ideal home.....\$3,300

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

TELEPHONE 1377

618 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA







## HOUSES BUILT

On the  
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

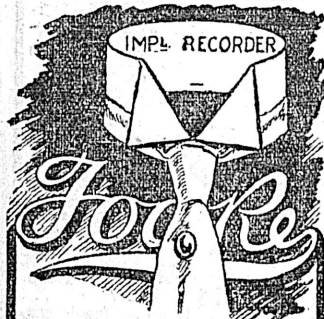
Kodaks, Promos, Century, Hawkeyes,  
Chromatograph, Cameras and Lab  
equipment at short notice.  
Anything pertaining to photogra-  
phy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

## Hockey.

Mason's hockey team (the Reds) de-  
feated Craddock's team (the Whites) at  
the North Ward park yesterday after-  
noon by a score of 4 goals to 2.



WINGS ARE POPULAR

HERE IS OUR

"IMPL RECORDER"

MADE IN 2, 2½ AND 2¾ INCH

2 for 25c.

IRON FRAME BRAND—

"ASSEMBLY"—3 for 50c.

IN 2 AND 2½ INCH ONLY.

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL  
MAKERS OF  
SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS—  
AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S  
FURNISHINGS.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap  
Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-  
fects and cleans at the same time.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

J. S. Campbell returned from the  
Sound on Friday.

Mr. T. Bell went over to Vancouver  
on Friday.

Miss C. Casey is visiting in Vic-  
toria.

Miss M. Foster is visiting in Seat-  
tle.

A. O. F. Francis left on Friday for  
Vancouver.

Miss Fraser is paying a visit to  
Vancouver.

G. Fox went over to Vancouver on  
Friday.

Dr. Moody left last night on the  
Princess Charlotte for Vancouver.

Dr. Hart went over to Vancouver  
last night on a short trip.

Parks Superintendent D. D. Eng-  
land went over to Vancouver last  
night on the Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. Grant Kennedy, of Vernon,  
who has been visiting in the city with  
relatives, left last night for home.

E. B. Marvin, Esq., who has been  
confined to the house for two weeks  
with influenza is recovering.

Mrs. E. B. Marvin will receive on  
Thursday the 18th, and in future on  
the third Thursday of the month.

Mrs. Oscar Lucas is home again  
after spending the summer with her  
parents in Toronto.

Mrs. Sheldon is the guest of Mrs.  
Mitchell, Superior street, during her  
stay in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McIsaac came  
over from Seattle on Friday by the  
Princess Victoria.

Mrs. Fred Landsberg will receive  
Wednesday next, the 17th, at her new  
home, 105 Medina street, and after  
that every first Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Beattie, of Win-  
nipeg, and children, who have been  
spending the past two weeks in the  
city, left last night on their return to  
their home in the East.

Tomorrow being the third Monday  
in the month, the executive of the  
Canadian Club will hold its regular  
meeting at the Alexandra Club at 11  
a. m.

A very enjoyable progressive 500  
party was given on Thursday evening  
by Mr. and Mrs. Handley at their new  
home on Queen's avenue. The games  
proved interesting, and the figures  
totaling for the various prizes were  
in some instances very close. The  
highest scores of the evening were  
Mr. Robert Burns and Mrs. R. Living-  
stone, who were presented with the  
first honor prizes. The consolation  
prizes fell to Mr. Wilby and Mrs.  
Wenger. A very tasty supper was  
served by the hostess, and the pleas-  
ing affair was brought to a close. The

following were those present: Mr. and  
Mrs. C. Wenger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilby,  
Mr. and Mrs. Carlow, Mr. and Mrs.  
Robert Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas  
Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stelly and  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingstone.

Last Saturday a children's party  
was given at the residence of Capt.  
M. Cutler, Stanley avenue, in honor  
of his son Willie's thirteenth birthday.  
Mrs. Farley, of San Francisco, Mrs.  
Peele, Miss Ida McNeven and Miss  
Jesse Fraser assisted Mrs. Cutler in  
looking after her young guests. Those  
present were: Miss Emma Wille,  
Miss Maude Donovan, Miss Eva Don-  
ovan, Miss Jeanette MacIntyre, Miss  
Jeanne Cameron, Miss Ella Fraser,  
Miss Amelia Scott, Miss Elsie Scott,  
Miss Gladys Anderson, Master Roy  
Wille, Don McIntyre, Robbie Dinsdale,  
Harold Stevens, Jack Stevens, Rob-  
bie Cameron, Arthur Anderson, Louis  
Young, Albert Wagg and Freddie  
Peele.

A surprise party was held on Miss  
Hilda Baker, Pandora street, on Fri-  
day evening, a large number of  
friends were present and a very en-  
joyable evening was spent. Among

## CITY COMFORTS—RURAL CHARMS

Victoria's New Suburban Subdivision  
Unexcelled for Congregate Ad-  
vantages—An Outsider's View

Just one week on the market, the  
extra-desirable sites for artistic homes  
which the subdivision of Golf Links  
Park makes available have aroused  
all the enthusiasm that discerning  
investors had been expected to display  
—and more! The first half-day, in-  
deed, saw sales recorded aggregating  
\$10,000, and the brisk demand has  
been sustained throughout the week  
in a manner that must be peculiarly  
gratifying to the vendors, who have  
been for some time on the lookout for  
suburban acreage which, when cut  
up and offered for choice lots to the  
public, would provide all the congre-  
gated advantages sought by the home-  
buyer of the most critical taste and  
keenest business acumen.

These conditions are admirably  
united in the new suburban tract.  
Incomparable scenic advantages, ele-  
vation, superlatively good, natural  
drainage; clean, fresh, invigorating  
air; no eye-sores in all the neighbor-  
hood, and guarantee that such will not  
be permitted to intrude—these are the  
charms of the country at their best.

Good society, tramcar, electric light,  
telephone, water, sewerage and kindred  
services—these are the modern con-  
veniences that city civilization de-  
clares to be necessities.

With cheap and rapid communica-  
tion facilities of every kind, Golf  
Links Park is quite as good as in the  
city, yet it is at the same time suffi-  
ciently in the country to possess all  
rural charms and advantages, includ-  
ing low taxes and kindred charges un-  
der a progressive and capable district  
administration.

"If we had such property as Golf  
Links Park in our city, you could get  
any price you asked for lots," said a  
visiting Vancouverite a few days ago.  
"And we certainly should ask six  
times as much as your people are ask-  
ing now."

The reasonable prices and terms are  
indeed not the least important fea-  
ture of desirability that is tempting  
so many Victorians with foresight to  
make investments in the new resident-  
ial suburb.

those present were: Miss Sadie  
Cherry, Miss Hazel Kirk, Miss Irene  
Black, Miss Bell Proctor, Miss Veta  
Sexsmith, Miss Flossie Pike, Miss  
Lizale Dodgson, Miss Lillian Dunlop,  
Miss Mable Leigh, Miss Lillian Hud-  
son, Miss Madge Ward, Miss Jole  
Cousins, Miss Dorothy Elbridge, Miss  
Flossie Dicks, Miss Violet Norris, Miss  
Winnie Proctor, Miss Lillian Rolfe,  
Miss Ivy Cherry, Clara Hick,  
Mr. Norman, Miss George Griffin, Mr. Thomas  
Brooks, Mr. Hugh Baker, Mr. Clyde  
McDonald, Mr. Frank Cherry, Mr.  
Edward Jackson, Mr. Morton Wilson,  
Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. Patrick  
O'Rourke, Mr. Barry McDonald, Mr.  
Charles Duck, Mr. Cyril Baker, Mr.  
Trever Baker, Mr. Walter Monk, Mr.  
Jeffery Baker and Mr. James Mc-  
Donald.

Miss Mara, Pemberton road, was  
hostess yesterday afternoon at a large  
tea. The house was charmingly de-  
corated with yellow chrysanthemums,  
and the following were among the  
guests: Mrs. Dunsmuir, Miss Eleanor  
Dunsmuir, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs.  
Harry Pooley, Mrs. Herman Robert-  
son, Mrs. Little, Mrs. and Miss But-  
chart, Mrs. Locke, Robertson, Mrs.  
Genge, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs.  
Luxton, Mrs. Martin, Miss Fanny  
Drake, Mrs. Phipps, Misses Pooley,  
Miss Mason, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs.  
Prior, Miss Perry, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs.  
Warner, Miss Green, Miss Bell, Miss  
MacDowell, Mrs. Tatlow, Mrs. Gra-  
ham, Mrs. and Miss Nash, Mrs. Wal-  
ter, Miss Camble, Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. O. M.  
Jones, Mrs. Elberts, Miss Eberts, Mrs.  
Alkins, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie,  
Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, Mrs. A. Gillespie,  
Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs.  
Lampson, Mrs. and Miss Fitzgibbon,  
Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mrs. Bridgman,  
Mrs. Arthur Chees, Mrs. Campbell,  
King, Mrs. Mackay, Miss Alno Mac-  
Kay, Miss Bowron, Misses Ellis, Mrs.  
Blacklock, Mrs. and Miss Rame, Miss  
Page, the Misses Pitts, Mrs. and Miss  
Troupe, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Kirk,  
Mrs. J. Irving.

A few relatives and intimate friends  
gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs.  
E. C. Harris, 1429 Vining street, on  
Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, to witness  
the marriage of their daughter, Miss  
Winifred Lohr Harris, to Mr. John A.  
Nicholson. The ceremony was per-  
formed by the Rev. Mr. McCoy. The  
bride couple standing beneath a bell  
of white chrysanthemums. The wed-  
ding march was played by Miss Mary  
Shields.

The bride looked charming in a  
dress of ivory silk eroge de chene. She  
wore a veil and orange blossoms and  
carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss  
Edna Harris, sister of the bride, acted  
as bridesmaid. She wore a pretty  
princess dress of white mull and car-  
ried a bouquet of pink roses and car-  
nations. Mr. Lang supported the  
groom. In the evening a reception  
was given to the friends of the bride  
and maid, where one and all joined in  
wishing them every happiness. During  
the evening music was rendered by  
Professor Haynes, Mr. E. Chissey, and  
the sisters of the bride. The young  
couple were the recipients of many  
handsome and useful presents, show-  
ing the esteem in which they are re-  
garded by their friends. The bride's  
travelling dress was of London smoke  
grey broadcloth and a black picture  
hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, after a tour  
of the Sound cities, will take up their  
residence in Leavenworth, Wash.

## INAUGURAL BALL

Programme for Dance to Be Held in  
Woman's Building at Agricul-  
tural Grounds

The following is the programme for  
the inaugural ball to be held in the  
Woman's building at the Agricultural  
Grounds on November 26th:

1. Valse ..... A Stubbhorn Ciderella
2. Two step ..... My Pony Boy
3. Valse ..... The Choristers
4. Valse ..... Hypnotic, from Three  
Twins
5. Two step ..... I wish I had a Girl
6. Lancers ..... Bugle Calls
7. Valse ..... Eton Boating Song
8. Valse ..... Niggers' Frolic
9. Two step ..... I love my Wife, but  
oh! you ldd
10. Valse ..... O Fruhling wie bist du so  
schon
11. Two step ..... I remember you (Girls  
of Gottenberg)
12. Valse ..... Luna
13. Valse ..... Songe d'Amour
14. Two step ..... Niggers' Frolic
15. Valse ..... Merry Widow
16. Valse ..... Amoureuxa
17. Two step ..... Don't take me home  
son
18. Valse ..... Grand operatic medley
19. Two step ..... Then we'll all go home
20. Valse ..... Dreaming

## Wins Gold Medals

British Columbia fruit has won  
gold medals at the exhibitions which  
were held at Bath, Southampton,  
London and Blackburn. This is in  
addition to a silver-gilt medal won at  
the Crystal Palace, London, and a sil-  
ver medal won at Bristol. This mes-  
sage came by cable from London, and  
was received by the Bureau of Infor-  
mation yesterday.

## WAS NOT LOST

Sid Humber Spends Night in Woods  
But Returns Home  
Safely

Sumored to have been lost in the  
bush on the other side of the big  
Saanich mountain, Sidney Humber,  
son of Alderman Humber, turned up at  
his home on the Gorge road last even-  
ing, tired and hungry, but otherwise  
nearly as good as new. The report  
of his being lost, freely circulated  
yesterday in the city, these reports be-  
ing consequent on the telephone mes-  
sage sent into the city by his two  
companions, from whom he became  
separated on Friday afternoon, while  
hunting on the west side of the moun-  
tain. In company with F. Campbell  
and J. Morrison, Humber went on a  
hunting trip on Wednesday afternoon.  
They camped at a cabin on the shore  
of Prospect Lake on Wednesday night,  
and on Thursday set out. Thursday  
night they all camped together in the  
cabin, and another trip was made by  
Morrison and Humber on Friday  
morning.

In the afternoon the two became  
separated, and Morrison, thinking that  
his companion would return, came  
back to the camp. Humber failed  
to turn up, and yesterday, after a  
search for him, Campbell sent word  
into the city saying Humber was lost.  
In the meantime, Humber, after separa-  
ting from Morrison, was overtaken by  
the rain on Friday evening, and put up  
for the night at an empty cabin, con-  
tinuing his journey yesterday morning.

In the direction of Goldstream. The  
rain and fog from the sea prevented  
him returning back to the cabin on  
Friday night. He has shot over that  
portion of the country many times be-  
fore, and yesterday, as soon as the  
sun dispersed the fog, he knew his  
whereabouts, and headed for the Gold-  
stream road, whence he walked into  
the city.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

Hopkins.

The death occurred at the Royal  
Jubilee Hospital of the infant son of  
Mr. and Mrs. Innes Hopkins, Esquimalt  
road. The funeral will take place from  
the undertaking rooms of W. J. Hanna,  
Yates street, at 10 o'clock tomorrow  
morning. Rev. Baugh Allen will con-  
duct the services.

## BAILEY WANTS MATCH

Clever Bantam Seeks Go With Any  
Old Boxer

Joe Bailey, the clever Victoria West  
boxer and champion bantamweight of  
British Columbia, wants a fight, and  
challenges any mit artists for a scrap  
at 120 pounds.  
Bailey will fight anyone that comes  
along, and will make this weight, and  
the sooner some wielder of the padded  
gloves comes along and accepts Joe's  
offer the greater it will please the  
Victoria West wonder. The midget of  
the West End club is some kid with  
the mits and has been training for  
some time, playing crocrosse and the  
ball to keep in condition, and with the  
winter approaching would like to get  
in the ring with some of the other ar-  
tists.

Joe Bailey is well known in this city  
as one of the cleverest little scrappers  
that ever climbed through the ropes of  
a padded arena, having fought on sev-  
eral occasions. His last performance  
here was when the British Columbia  
championships were staged at the A.  
O. U. W. hall last May. Since that  
tourney there have been no scraps  
here and Bailey would like to get into  
action with any one that sees fit to ac-  
cept the challenge. He is ready to get  
busy as soon as the challenge is ac-  
cepted and hopes that it will be taken  
up without delay.

## Preparations Being Completed

The preparations for the grand  
moonlight skating carnival to be held  
in the Assembly roller rink next  
Wednesday night are now nearing  
completion and it promises to be a  
grand success. The maskers will com-  
mence skating at 8 p. m., continuing  
until 11 p. m. At 9 p. m. the grand  
march will start its circling course,  
and when the time comes it is ex-  
pected that one of the largest crowds  
in the history of the rink will fall in  
line. The prizes, which have been on  
exhibition in Redfern's jewellery store,  
will be removed to the rink tomorrow  
and there displayed until the night of  
the carnival, when they will be distri-  
buted to the lucky persons.

## Minister States Ministers

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—"It is not by  
the sports of the people, baseball, lac-  
rosse and football, that the Lord's Day  
is desecrated, but by aristocratic golf  
associations, with which ministers are  
connected," declared the Rev. J. D. Mor-  
row at the annual meeting yesterday of  
the Ontario Branch of the Lord's Day  
Alliance.



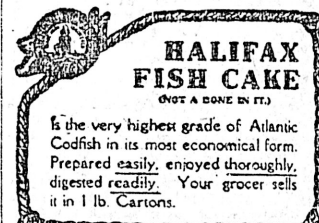
# Superior Goodness

is the keynote of Royal Standard  
Flour. Back of this goodness is  
the best wheat that Canada's  
prairies produce. It is milled by  
the most modern and perfect  
methods, and more than that, our  
location right in British Columbia  
enables us to experiment so as to  
be able to blend Royal Standard  
just right for the conditions in  
which it is used.

When you once use it, you will  
continue to use it. Quite apart  
from its goodness, however, there  
is another reason for trying it in  
the opportunity you have of draw-  
ing a 109-piece china dinner set.  
There is a numbered coupon in  
each sack entitling the holder to  
an opportunity. The winning  
numbers are announced in this  
paper each month.  
Get a sack, at once.

**VANCOUVER MILLING &  
GRAIN CO., Limited**

Vancouver, B. C.

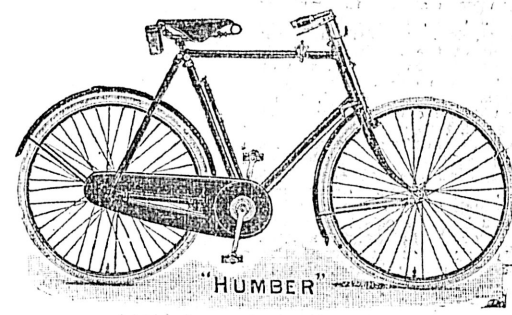


# A GOLD WATCH FREE

## WITH EVERY

Adult, Lady's or Gent's

# ENGLISH BICYCLE SOLD



# Plimley's Great Bicycle Sale

Three shipments of our Popular English Bicycles have just arrived from England. They were delayed in reaching us, and rather than to carry them over Winter, we have decided to sell them at tremendous sacrifice. As we require both the room and the money, we announce the following extraordinary offer. With every high grade bicycle purchased, we will give an order on Messrs. Challoner and Mitchell, the well known Jewellers on Government Street, for either a Lady's or Gentleman's Gold Watch.

THERE ARE NO STRINGS OR OTHER HIDDEN CONDITIONS TO THIS OFFER, YOU GET THE BICYCLE AT THE REGULAR PRICE, AND A GOLD WATCH ENTIRELY FREE.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY NEW BICYCLE SOLD, AND MESSRS. CHALLONER AND MITCHELL GUARANTEE THE WATCHES.

THERE ARE ABOUT 16 DIFFERENT MODELS OF BICYCLES TO SELECT FROM, AND A WATCH WITH EVERY NEW WHEEL FREE, WHILE THE SALE LASTS.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF PURCHASING A NEW BICYCLE NEXT SPRING, YOU WILL SAVE MONEY BY BUYING NOW.

AN ORDER FOR A LADIES' WATCH MAY GO WITH A GENTLEMAN'S WHEEL, OR A GENTLEMAN'S WATCH WITH A LADY'S WHEEL.

CALL AT OUR STORE AND INSPECT BOTH THE WATCHES AND THE BICYCLES. EVERYTHING IS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

MAIL AND OUT OF TOWN ORDERS WILL RECEIVE THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION

# THOS. PLIMLEY CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT

1110 Gov't St. (Opposite Spencer's) Victoria, B. C.





## NEW STEAMERS FOR COAST

Large Additions to Coastwise  
Fleet Projected by Differ-  
ent Companies

### CAPTAIN TROUP GOES TO ENGLAND

Grand Trunk Pacific and C. N.  
R. to Build Vessels to  
Compete

There will be many changes in the  
coastwise steamship fleets next season,  
and the addition of six new steamers,  
perhaps more, is now anticipated.

The Grand Trunk Pacific company  
is having two fine passenger steamers  
constructed in England, one of which,  
under construction by Swan, Hunter  
and Wigham Richardson, the well-  
known Tyne builders who constructed  
the fast Cunarder, Mauretania, is re-  
ported to be a duplicate of the three-  
funnel liner Princess Victoria, built  
six years ago by the Tyne firm for the  
Canadian Pacific Railway company's  
steamship service, and the Canadian  
Pacific Railway company will have at  
least one, in all probability two, steam-  
ers built in England. Capt. J. W.  
Troup, superintendent of the British  
Columbia Coast Steamship lines of  
the C. P. R., is to leave shortly for  
Montreal, and will take with him a  
series of plans for proposed steamers.  
The construction of one for the Vic-  
toria-Comox and Islands route has  
been practically decided upon, and it  
is understood that authorization will  
be sought for the construction of an-  
other steamer which will take the  
place of the Charnier on the night  
route between Victoria and Vancou-  
ver.

#### To Superintend Construction

Capt. Troup will go to England from  
Montreal to superintend the construc-  
tion of the additions to the Coast fleet  
under the red and white flag. He will  
leave about Saturday next, and will  
probably be away about three months.  
The new steamer to be built for the  
Victoria-Comox route will be a steel  
vessel, somewhat similar in type to the  
Charnier, but larger, and equipped  
in the most approved modern style.  
The steamer sought for the Victoria-  
Vancouver route will be a steel pas-  
senger steamer, with capacity for  
steaming about sixteen knots, equip-  
ped with staterooms and all modern  
conveniences demanded by steamship  
passengers of the present day, de-  
signed especially for the night service  
out of Victoria. It has been found by  
the experience of the past few years  
that no matter how many fast day  
steamers are in operation, there is al-  
ways demand for a night steamer.  
Those who remember the outcome of  
Capt. Troup's previous visits to Mon-

### A SALLOW, PIMPLY OR "MUDDY" COMPLEXION

Is Easily Gotten Rid of When Consti-  
tutional, Instead of Local, Treat-  
ment is Taken

Every woman strives to acquire and  
preserve a clear, faultless, rose-and-  
lily complexion. This is apparently  
the height of the feminine ambition.  
No more fallacious epigram was ever  
penned than the one which says that  
"beauty is only skin deep"; and no  
greater mistake can possibly be made  
in endeavoring to gain a clear, pretty  
complexion, entirely free from  
pimples, blackheads and other skin  
blemishes, than the use of cosmetics,  
powders, and various other treat-  
ments, which aim at the complexion  
alone, and have no effect whatever on  
the blood, or on the general system.  
Whenever you see a person with a  
clear, flawless complexion, you may  
be assured that its perfection de-  
pends, not on the local application  
of the many fad treatments on the  
market, but exclusively upon a pure,  
wholesome condition of the blood, and  
upon its active, vigorous circulation  
through the skin.

It is the blood which gives the skin  
its rosy color, and although electric  
massage, and other local treatments  
may draw the blood temporarily to  
the surface of the skin, it cannot keep  
it there. Only a strong circulation  
can do that. When the blood be-  
comes impoverished and the circula-  
tion sluggish, the complexion, as a  
natural sequence, becomes sallow or  
"muddy," and pimples, blackheads,  
"liver spots," and other skin troubles  
put in their appearance.

One box of STUART'S CALCIUM  
WAFERS, which are taken internally,  
will do the complexion more good  
than all the cosmetics, beauty pow-  
ders, cold creams, electric or manual  
massage, will do in a lifetime. These  
powerful little wafers cure because  
they strike at the root of the trou-  
ble. They purify and renovate the  
blood so completely that the com-  
plexion cannot do otherwise than be-  
come clear, flawless and free from all  
skin blemishes.

Besides relieving the system of  
every particle of impurity, and there-  
by cutting off the source of the skin  
diseases, they also build up the blood,  
greatly increasing the number of red  
corpuscles in its current, and invigor-  
ating, strengthening and improving  
the circulation so decidedly that in a  
wonderfully brief period the cheeks  
become rosy, the complexion  
clear, the eyes bright, and the whole  
system glows with renewed life and  
vigor.

Secure a package of this blood-  
cleansing, complexion-clearing and  
system-renovating remedy from your  
druggist for 50 cents, and begin the  
treatment at once. Also send us your  
name and address and free sample  
package will be sent you. Address  
F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Building,  
Marshall, Mich.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.  
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear,  
blue sky, northwest wind. Bar.  
29.97, temp. 32. Sea smooth.  
No shipping.  
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, blue  
sky, easterly wind. Bar. 30.04,  
temp. 34. Sea moderate. Spoke  
steamer Tees, northbound, at  
8 a.m.  
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear,  
blue sky, northwest wind. Bar.  
30.03, temp. 35. Sea moderate.  
No shipping.  
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind  
northeast. Bar. 29.9, temp.  
34. Sea moderate. No ship-  
ping.  
Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, blue  
sky, northwest wind. Bar.  
29.98, temp. 34. Sea moderate.  
No shipping.  
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, north-  
east wind. Bar. 29.30. Sea  
moderate. Passed out, schooner  
Albert R. Hind, 8:15 a. m.;  
schooner Lyman D. Foster, 9:35  
a. m. In U. S. steamer Mar-  
zanita, 10:05 a. m. Out, schoon-  
er Forest Home, 10:30 a. m.  
Pachena, noon—Clear, blue  
sky, northwest wind. Bar.  
30.08, temp. 41. Sea smooth.  
No shipping. Tees anchored at  
Hesquiat at noon.  
Estevan, noon—Clear, blue  
sky, northwest wind, light.  
Bar. 30.14, temp. 44. Sea  
smooth. No shipping.  
Point Grey, noon—Clear, blue  
sky, northwest breeze. Bar.  
30.04, temp. 43. In, Cowichan,  
8:45 a. m.

treat to lay before the directors of the  
C. P. R. the needs of the Coast ser-  
vice will anticipate a substantial im-  
provement to the company's fleet as a  
result of his trip.

#### G. T. P. Fleet

The Grand Trunk Pacific is building  
steamers with the intention of enter-  
ing into competition with the Cana-  
dian Pacific Railway company next  
season, and it is to this end that the  
steamers are now being constructed in  
England as the nucleus of the fleet.  
The first service undertaken by the  
company is to be carried out by the  
chartered steamer Henriette, of the  
Mackenzie line, a small freighter con-  
verted from a former French bark.  
This vessel is to be used to fulfil the  
service, for which a subsidy of \$200 a  
trip is to be paid, between Prince Ru-  
pert, Naas, Stewart and Queen Char-  
lotte Islands. When Mr. Wainwright,  
third vice-president of the Grand  
Trunk Pacific company, was recently  
in Victoria, he stated two steamers  
were under construction in England,  
and reports from Newcastle-on-Tyne  
state that the contract for one of these  
steamers has been given to Swan,  
Hunter and Wigham Richardson. In  
this connection a British shipping  
journal notes that the firm has been  
ordered to duplicate a steamer built  
six years ago for Canadian owners.  
This is taken to indicate that the  
Princess Victoria will be duplicated  
by the firm.

The smaller steamship companies  
are also enlarging their fleets, but  
there is a disposition to wait until the  
plans of the larger companies are an-  
nounced. That both the C. P. R. and  
G. T. P. will have competing lines, and  
probably the C. N. R. will also shortly  
enter into the coastwise business, is  
evident, and with the increased num-  
ber of steamers in the coastwise ser-  
vices of British Columbia, the smaller  
companies may have a harder fight for  
business than ever. The Mackenzie  
Steamship company is planning to add  
the steamer Puri, a passenger vessel  
used by the Calcutta Railroad com-  
pany in the Indian coastwise trade,  
and it was reported that the Roseowitz  
Steamship company and Union Steam-  
ship company of Vancouver will also  
add steamers. The steamer to be built  
for the Union company is to be a small  
vessel, probably for the logging camp  
route. Plans for such a vessel were  
made some time ago, and figures were  
secured from local builders. It is now  
reported that this steamer has been  
ordered from a Belfast yard.

"After having been twice ashore and  
once in on the collection, from  
Rotterdam to Glasgow, the full-rigged  
ship 'Kirkcudbrightshire' put into Ply-  
mouth for shelter, in tow of the London  
 tug 'Gulana'. She reported that on the  
Tuesday of last week she grounded in  
the Varne Shoals, but backed off. Later  
in the day she stranded on the edge of  
the Goodwin Sands and was refloated  
without assistance, and the same night  
she was run into by the German steam-  
er 'Kerzok', which badly holed her."—  
Daily Paper.

We've brought the old tub back again,  
From Port of Spain,  
She's cuddled up against the quay—  
What's left of her from overseas—  
As pert and jolly as can be;  
We've been through it—and back,  
but she, She don't complain!

We left Southampton years ago  
For Video,  
We left the docks upon the tide,  
We ran two barges down outside,  
And rammed a foot or two off Ryde;  
We only put on steam, and cried,  
"Yo Ho! Yo Ho!"

The first week out we broke our screw,  
Our rudder too;  
A storm was raging in the Bay,  
And we sidden log we lay;  
We buckled, we weaved away,  
And fixed 'em up in half a day.

With string and glue!  
One day we felt an awful bump,  
Which made us jump;  
Two icebergs loomed up ghostly white,  
We'd got between 'em, wedged in tight;  
We stayed there for a whole fortnight;  
We didn't grouse, or shake with fright,  
Or get the hump!

On every reef marked on the chart,  
In every part—  
And some not marked—we've been  
ashore,  
From Pensacola to the Nore;  
We've had collisions by the score,  
From Deal to Gibe, from Morador  
Unto the Start!

Of minor troubles here and there  
We've had our share;  
Our funnel went out one windy day;  
Off Brest our boats were washed away;  
Our bulwarks went off Mowsee Bay;  
Off Hull our anchors got astray—  
We didn't care!

Are we downhearted, think you? No!  
This time to go!  
We've outlived her, she's sick and span  
We sail tomorrow for Japan,  
With call at Kiel, the Isle of Man,  
At Pernambuco and at C. Cana-  
Yo Ho! Heave Ho!

## STEAMER AND SCHOONER COLLIDE

Cascade Ran Into the Slade Off  
Point Reyes—Both Had  
Narrow Escape

The schooner Slade, lumber laden  
from Gray's harbor for San Fran-  
cisco was in collision on Friday night  
about 25 miles off Point Reyes, Cal-  
ifornia with the steam schooner  
Cascade, from San Francisco  
for Astoria, and both vessels  
had narrow escapes. The collision  
occurred about midnight, the scene  
being about ten miles northwest of  
the lightship off Point Reyes. The  
night was clear. The Cascade, which  
was in ballast, bound north, ran  
across the course of the sailer. The  
heavy jibboom of the Slade struck the  
smokestack of the Cascade, tearing it  
and the whistle pipe away. The boom  
then swept toward the stern and re-  
duced the rigging to a tangled web  
of broken cables before it broke and  
fell to the deck of the steam vessel.  
The crews of both ships were ter-  
ror-stricken. Neither knew that an-  
other vessel was in the vicinity and  
the belief was general on each ship  
that it had struck on the rocks of  
Bodega bay.

When the real nature of the trouble  
was ascertained Captain Maro stood  
by until it was ascertained that the  
Slade was not in a sinking condition,  
the Cascade then started for San  
Francisco, arriving early today. A  
tug was sent to the aid of the Slade,  
which was towed into San Francisco  
harbor yesterday. She was leaking  
slightly and her rigging is badly  
damaged.

### WAS IN HURRICANE WHICH WRECKED GAEL

Capt. Delahay, of French Bark Max,  
Tells of Storm Encountered  
in Southern Ocean

The French bark Max, which is in  
Royal Roads from London via Cher-  
bourg and Hobart with a cargo of  
cement from Vancouver, was buffeted  
in the same storm which caused the  
wreck of the French bark Gael,  
according to Capt. Delahay, of the  
French bounty-earner. The vessel  
occupied 86 days in voyaging from  
Cherbourg to Hobart, Tasmania via  
Cape of Good Hope, and early in  
August, soon after passing the Cape of  
Good Hope she encountered a strong  
hurricane, during which the barometer  
fell lower than the captain had ever  
been in, to 27.00. For four days the  
storm prevailed, and was followed by  
tremendous seas. The canvas was  
furlled and the vessel drove before the  
wind under bare poles at great speed.  
She rode well, though, and sustained  
no damage. Capt. Delahay said the  
Gael was not as fortunate. She was  
wrecked, and had to be abandoned at  
sea, the crew escaping in two boats  
and making their way to the Austral-  
ian coast after many hardships. The  
Max made the trip from Hobart to  
Victoria in 63 days.

The Max was engaged in a race  
against two other bounty-earners, the  
Leon Blum from Cherbourg for San  
Francisco, and the Francois from  
Brest for Portland. Both vessels are  
still unreported.



#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Schoolhouse, Glenora.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed  
"Tenders for Schoolhouse, Glenora, B. C.,"  
will be received by the Hon. the  
Minister of Public Works up to noon  
of Tuesday, the 23rd day of November,  
1909, for the construction of a  
small one-room frame schoolhouse  
at Glenora, in the Quamichan district.

Plans, specifications, contract and  
forms of tender may be seen on or after  
the 1st day of November, 1909, at the  
office of the Government Agent at  
Duncan, B. C., and at the Department  
of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied  
by an accepted bank cheque or certifi-  
cate of deposit on a chartered bank of  
Canada, made payable to the Honorable  
the Minister of Public Works, for a  
sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the  
amount of the tender, which shall be  
forfeited if the party tendering decline  
to enter into contract when called upon  
to do so, or if he fail to complete the  
work contracted for. The cheques or  
certificates of deposit of unsuccessful  
tenders will be returned to them upon  
the execution of the contract.  
Tenders will not be considered unless  
made out on the forms supplied, signed  
with the actual signature of the ten-  
derer, and enclosed in the envelopes  
furnished.

The lowest or any tender not neces-  
sarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Victoria, B. C., October 30th, 1909.

#### Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the "Companies  
Winding-up Act, 1898," Chapter 14,  
Statutes of British Columbia.

M. R. Smith & Co., Limited, in Volun-  
tary Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by  
an extraordinary resolution of the  
members of M. R. Smith & Co., Limited,  
passed at a general meeting of the  
members of the company, held in the  
city of Victoria, British Columbia, on  
the 27th day of October, 1909, it was  
resolved that the above company be  
voluntarily wound up under the pro-  
visions of the above statute and the  
undersigned have been duly appointed  
liquidators for the purpose of winding-  
up the affairs of the said company and  
distributing the property thereof. All  
creditors of the company are required  
to deliver to the undersigned before the  
31st of December, 1909, full particulars  
of their claims verified by statutory  
declaration. After such data the under-  
signed will proceed to distribute the  
assets of the company according to  
law.

Dated the 29th day of October, A.D.,  
1909.  
HAMILTON SMITH,  
A. COLQUHOUN HOLMES,  
675 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.,  
Liquidators.

### FAMISHED CREW ON LUMBER SCHOONER

Sailors of the Alice McDonald on Short  
Rations During Long Voyage  
From Mexico

The long overdue lumber schooner  
Alice McDonald, of San Francisco,  
Capt. Felix Berzone, concerning whose  
safety there has been serious alarm  
for the past month, reached Port  
Angeles on Friday evening, two days  
out from Mazatlan, Mexico.  
Capt. Berzone and his crew of eight  
men were a happy and hungry lot  
when their mud hook went in the  
harbor here, having been on short  
rations for several weeks and not  
having tasted meat for twenty-two  
days.

The McDonald left Mazatlan, Mexi-

co, on September 1, and when one day  
out encountered a terrific gale which  
stripped the schooner of part of her  
sails. Following this experience the  
vessel was becalmed, lying practical-  
ly in the same spot for twenty-nine  
days. On October 30, Capt. Berzone  
sighted Cape Flattery and succeeded  
in making the Cape again next day,  
but was beset by the heavy gale then  
prevailing off that part of the coast  
and driven to sea and far to the north-  
ward, bringing up fifty miles to the  
northwest of Cape Beale.

Cape Flattery was again made on  
November 10, and this port was reach-  
ed this afternoon. All members of the  
crew were in good health despite  
their short rations, which for the past  
three weeks have consisted of pillo  
bread, coffee and milk, without any  
sugar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Oplum

valued at \$1,400 was discovered today  
by Customs Inspector Embley concealed  
among the coal in the bunkers of the  
Pacific Mail steamer China. The drug  
was confiscated, and a searching in-  
quiry failed to disclose who had at-  
tempted to smuggle it into this coun-  
try.

### PIRATES ATTACKED BRITISH FREIGHTER

That piracy still prevails is evidenced  
from a story which comes from Galves-  
ton, Texas, where the steamer Rowan-  
more, a freighter of 9,000 tons, has ar-  
rived and reported having had an en-  
counter with supposed pirates in the  
waters off the Bahamas.

The captain states that when the  
the Bahamas a schooner was sighted,  
Rowanmore was in the neighborhood of

and when they approached her they saw  
that she was flying signals of distress.  
The captain gave orders to slow down  
and a boat full of men put off from  
the distressed vessel. The boat came  
alongside and her occupants clambered  
up the companion way. They were  
rough-looking, says the captain, and  
their actions speedily convinced him  
that they had come with the intention  
of capturing the steamer. Hastily sum-  
moning the crew the captain and his  
mate advanced on the men, and at the  
revolver point he ordered them back  
to their boat. The ruffians were taken  
by surprise by the prompt action of  
the officers, and obeyed without argu-  
ment and rowed away.

The captain is convinced that the  
schooner is nothing more nor less than  
a pirate and a danger to small craft.  
He has asked the authorities at Galves-  
ton to send a gunboat to search for  
the mysterious stranger.

## A Vancouver Man Said This Week:

"IF WE HAD SUCH PROPERTY AS

## Golf Links Park

in our city you could get any price you  
asked for it; at least six times more  
than you are asking now."

Do you realize what a chance you have now? You can buy some kinds of  
property all the time. YOU CAN ONLY BUY THIS KIND NOW.

## The Improvements of GOLF LINKS PARK

have been commenced and the streets are now being cut through. The time to buy  
is now because you will never get this property at these prices when the improve-  
ments are finished.

Golf Links Park will not only be in great demand because of the beautiful char-  
acter of the land and its superb views, but because of the exceptionally fine class of  
people who will make their homes there as evidenced by the people now buying  
and because attractive homes will be built upon lots which

are so large as to give spacious  
grounds and gardens to every home

The terms are easy and  
you will double your  
money long before you  
have paid for them.

Representatives on the  
ground this morning  
and afternoon to show  
you the property.

GILLESPIE & HART,	-	-	-	-	LANGLEY STREET
A. W. JONES, LIMITED,	-	-	-	-	FORT STREET
PEMBERTON & SONS,	-	-	-	-	FORT STREET
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.	-	-	-	-	635 FORT STREET



## CHILDREN

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm.

Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies.

### Scott's Emulsion

is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them most, but also regulates their digestion. It is a wonderful tonic for children of all ages. They rapidly gain weight and health on small doses.

Send the name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Stottle. Each bottle contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE

126 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ont.

## MILITARY TOPICS

Clubrooms for Fifth Regiment—Victoria to have Boy Scouts—Kitchener's visit to Japan excites comment by Japanese Press.

The following regimental order is issued by Major A. W. Currie, commanding the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A.:

The following men having been granted their discharge, are truck off the strength of the regiment: Chas. S. Pimmi, D. R. Sheret, and T. H. White.

The following man having been duly attested is taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume regimental number opposite his name: Gnr. H. Pike.

Acting-Corporal H. Martyn, whose acting rank is hereby cancelled, will do duty with his company from this date.

All members of the regimental band will parade on Wednesday evening next, the 17th inst., for the purpose of receiving their proper issue of uniform. The three company quarter-master sergeants will attend.

W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Major.

Plans are being prepared which will

transform the rooms of the artillerymen at the Drill Hall into club rooms in keeping with those of any of the city clubs, with reading room, billiard room, and other appurtenances of a first-class club. This transformation was decided upon as a result of the recent formation of the regimental association by the several companies of the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., and Major Ridgway Wilson is preparing the plans.

Work is to be carried out at once, and it is expected that the rooms will be ready to be opened about the end of the year, or early in January, when it is probable that an "at home" will be held by the artillerymen in celebration of the occasion.

Recruiting is increasing already as a result of the change, and it is expected that when the drills are commenced early in the year the regiment will be largely augmented. The school which has been in progress for the last few weeks, comes to an end on Wednesday, when the final examination will be held, and the results obtained are considered excellent.

Boy Scouts are being organized in Victoria. Rev. Mr. Barton, of Christ Church Cathedral, is at the head of the movement, and he has enrolled about a dozen boys. On Thursday a meeting for the purpose of organizing will be held in the school of Christ Church Cathedral, and it is expected that boys between the ages of ten and seventeen will be present to enrol. The Boy Scouts of Victoria will be affiliated with the Boy Scouts of the United Kingdom, organized by General Sir Baden-Powell, and the rules governing the body will be the same. The scouts will be self-supporting, and will be uniformed similarly to those of the United Kingdom. They will be instructed in scouting, signalling, mapping, and such duties as would equip them for intelligence work in war time as well as in first aid to the injured. It is considered that there are at least 5,000 boys of "Scout age" in Victoria, and that the movement will grow rapidly. The training of the Scout is such as will develop the best qualities of the boy. The units will be six, a Scout leader, and five Scouts, and the different units will form Scout patrols and companies, which, when massed, become infantry units.

A number of the leading citizens of Chilliwack are again making a determined effort to obtain authority from the militia department to raise a corps of volunteers at that point. The matter was some time ago laid before the department, but the request for permission to organize was refused. Early in the year a petition was circulated in the Chilliwack district, and signatures to the number of over 100 men obtained. The petition was laid before the minister of militia at Ottawa, but no action was taken by the department, the reason being, it is said, that the expense could not be

borne on account of the reduced grant made by parliament to the militia department this year. It is to be hoped and expected that the present effort will be successful.

Just what branch of the service will be established at Chilliwack is not definitely known, though it will very probably be two companies of infantry or rifles. It is generally understood that the militia authorities at Victoria favor the formation of a rural battalion of foot soldiers in the Fraser Valley, and that the New Westminster will be the headquarters. In this event the two Westminster companies of the Sixth regiment D. C. O. R. will be detached from the Sixth regiment, and will, together with the Chilliwack companies, form the nucleus of the rural corps.

### Concerning Kitchener

The Japanese army manoeuvres were concluded on Wednesday. Lord Kitchener attended. He was received in Japan with unusual honors, and some odd reviews of his career were published in Japanese newspapers. The Nippon's article is none too flattering to the Field Marshal. It says that though Japan has had many famous national guests very few of them were soldiers. General Grant, Field-Marshal Waldersee and General Kuropatkin may be counted, as such visitors, but only the first-named has proved himself to be really a great soldier, the others having no opportunity to show their abilities. The journal also remarks that though England is essentially a naval country, there are more personages of world-wide renown in its comparatively small army than in its great navy, and this is attributed to the frequency of the land battles fought by the British. Commenting on the present British army, the journal says: "As the result of the Boer war, Lord Roberts is now occupying the most important position in the British army, though he is junior to General Wolseley. (It is scarcely necessary to say that Lord Roberts is not now Commander-in-Chief.) Lord Roberts was born in India, and was a warrior before he was a general. His dependency before he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the South African army, and there are no other generals in England at present who have had such an experience in practical warfare as he. He is the General Yamagata or the General Oyama of England, and is a strong advocate of the conscription system. To us, he appears like a bulwark, and the man on whose shoulders falls the responsibility of the army of a country on whose dominion the sun never sets. Under this marshal, Lord Kitchener held the important position of Chief of the staff, and it was he who, as successor to Lord Roberts, completed the victory and put an end of the war in South Africa. His position is very much like that of our General Kodama with this difference that whereas General Kodama died soon after the war, Lord Kitchener is still the vigor of life and holds a similar position in the army to that held in Japan by General Oku. Therefore his fame in England is as brilliant as that of our Kodama, and his present position is as important as that of the chief of the general staff. We cannot tell, however, whether he is as great a tactician as General Moltke or MacMahon. Lord Kitchener had four hundred thousand soldiers under his command and organized a force of thirty or forty thousand Boers, and he surrounded the enemy in much the same manner as wild animals are enclosed in a corral, with

iron fences running over hundreds of miles. This iron cordon was tightened inch by inch, until the enemy was forced to surrender. In this we can see no remarkable strategy, and the victory may properly be attributed to the unlimited amount of money Lord Kitchener had under his control. His plan could have been practicable for a country which can afford to expend 2,000 million yen without much ado. However, we do not mean that the task was an easy one. To have conceived such a gigantic plan, and to have realized it, needed extraordinary ability, dogged perseverance, and far-reaching insight. The plan was a preternatural one, and required a high intelligence to execute it without a hitch. In our war with Russia, the general attack was an utter failure, and it was only a dogged and slow pursuit that gave us the honor of victory. The British victory in South Africa was no less brilliant than our victory at Port Arthur. Moreover, almost all victories in the annals of the British were won by their dogged pertinacity, despite their comparatively small and irregular troops; and all successful English generals have been noted for their pertinacity. In addition to this quality common to English generals, Lord Kitchener has been called by Lord Rosebery a statesmanlike soldier and Mr. Balfour eulogized the general as a man of insight having the ability to take in the whole situation, and also as a general whose history covered the most brilliant phase in the record of the British army. We are in a position either to deny or to endorse these statements, but this much is certain, that Lord Kitchener's military success has been as brilliant as that of our most famous generals, and his present position in the army is a most important one. We therefore welcome this famous general most heartily, as we have had only one such famous military visitor before him in the memorable person of General Grant, of the United States. But our welcome must be something more than an ordinary one, for Lord Kitchener comes to us as the representative of our most honored ally. We are told, however, that he is known throughout his country as one who dislikes the show and pomp of a formal welcome, and also as an unsocial man. In India he was more skilful in obtaining the affection of the natives than that of his countrymen. This propensity must not be caused by mere eccentricity, and we ought to take this into account when we welcome our honored guest.

It is curious that the Nippon-Jin, while giving a not very accurate description of Lord Kitchener's strategy in South Africa, says nothing about his generalship in Egypt, where he first won recognition as a great organizer, and from which he takes his name, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum.

John G. Carlisle Seriously Ill. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Cleveland, passed a good night at St. Vincent's hospital, in this city, and was reported as resting comfortably. The ex-secretary, now 74 years old, has been, and still is, seriously ill. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant in charge of Mr. Carlisle's case, authorized the following statement: "Mr. Carlisle had an attack of acute intestinal obstruction, associated with chronic kidney complications. No operation was performed. He is resting quietly and is apparently in no immediate danger."

## Jersey Cream

(Unsweetened)



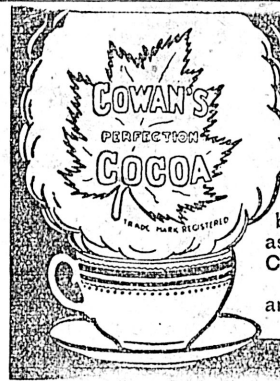
### RICHEST AND BEST

(As shown by Dominion Government Analysis)

2 Large Tins for 25c.

THE TRURO CONDENSED MILK CO.

Truro, N. S.



**COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA**  
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

If cocoa is your favorite beverage by all means enjoy it at its best—as made with Cowan's Perfection Cocoa. The acme of purity, richness and flavor.

THE COWAN CO. Limited, TORONTO. 135

Monkey Brand Soap cleans "stolen" utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. It's a greasy dish, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3d

The Great Granite Development Syndicate is capitalised at only \$500,000—less than \$700 an acre. Many an acre at Cripple Creek or Kalgoorlie has produced five million dollars.

# GOLD TELLURIDES

Great Granite Development Syndicate, Limited (Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.) Head Office 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C. The Great Granite Development Syndicate's 800 Acres are at Granite Bay, Valdez Island, B. C., a little over 100 miles from Vancouver. Steamers and a railway connect the mouth of Lucky Jim's shaft with Vancouver now.

## We Have Found Gold Tellurides at Granite Bay!

GOLD TELLURIDES in quantity have been found in so few places in the world that you can count them on very few fingers. These places have produced from one hundred to three hundred millions each.

A MINER'S PROVERB IS, "GOLD TELLURIDES MAKE MILLIONAIRES." There is no surface enrichment in Telluride Gold. Stratton's world-famous Independence Mine ran only \$80 on the surface. Not so very far down he shipped one carload of forty tons, for which the smelter paid him one million dollars. Cripple Creek has produced \$300,000,000. Tellurium is the only METALLIC ELEMENT that combines chemically with gold. That is why there is no surface enrichment in Gold Tellurides. Virgin gold combines mechanically with other minerals.

Rich free gold on the surface often means little gold at the water level. Surface water has washed away the other minerals and concentrated the gold for your delusion. Hence the sorrow of many of you who have been in "enormously rich" free gold ventures.

IN STRATTON'S world-famous INDEPENDENCE mine at Cripple Creek the vein averaged from eighteen inches to two feet in width. In the Lucky Jim mine at Granite Bay we have a large vein twelve feet wide, mineralized with Gold Tellurides and averaging \$12.00 in gold and 2½ per cent copper. In this vein we have just opened a chute of gold tellurides twelve inches wide assaying from \$200 to \$500 a ton in gold. The gold telluride values are increasing with depth. Gold Tellurides have been found on our property at points half a mile apart. We believe that we have on our 800 acres a great new Gold Telluride District that will repeat in British Columbia the history of Cripple Creek and Kalgoorlie.

Stratton was a carpenter before he found Gold Tellurides, and he didn't know them when he found them. Perhaps you don't know them. Go and look at them at our brokers.

Trial shipments in commercial quantities—365 tons—of the Lucky Jim's average high-grade gold-copper ore have been sent to Tacoma and Lady-smith Smelters. The original smelter returns are at our broker's offices. Go to see them. The gold values are increasing with depth.

Stratton was looking for yellow gold. He threw the old blue-grey stuff on the dump. The blacksmith happened to get a piece in his coals. The blue-grey stuff broke into bubbles of yellow gold. The blue-grey stuff made Stratton so many millions that he probably didn't know what to do with them.

The high-grade veins of COBALT do not average over four inches in width—silver, not gold tellurides, mark you! Enormous fortunes have been made in the Cobalt district on small investments.

### A Debenture Bond With Shares

MEANS THAT YOU HAVE SECURITY AND YOU HAVE YOUR CHANCE FOR A SMALL FORTUNE—BOTH

### The Syndicate Offers

for subscription at par (\$100) its 7 per cent, five-year CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES, with a bonus (free) of \$50 in fully paid SYNDICATE SHARES (with each debenture five shares).

The subscriber has the privilege of EXCHANGING his \$100 debenture into ten shares of Great Granite Development Syndicate stock at any time before July 1, 1911.

If, before July 1, 1911, the shares are worth \$100 or \$1,000 each you have still the right until that date to exchange that bond for ten shares more of Original Syndicate stock. With Gold Tellurides already twelve inches wide in the "Lucky Jim" you can estimate what your profit is likely to be on FIFTEEN SHARES which will have cost you ONLY \$6.66 A SHARE.

Meanwhile you will have had 7 per cent on your money, because the Debenture Bond is a loan to the Syndicate to develop the property for your profit.

We believe that we have some of the great gold mines of the world on our eight hundred acres. The man who goes in with us now on the Original Syndicate owns his share of them all.

The Gold Tellurides and copy of Engineer's report may be seen at the offices of undersigned. Mail application for Convertible Debentures. Apply for Prospectus and FULL INFORMATION.

Debentures may be purchased for \$25 cash and \$25 monthly. Send your subscriptions now. We are making only a limited offering on these terms.

Incorporated in British Columbia.....1909.  
GREAT GRANITE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LTD.

Vancouver, care .....

Gentlemen,—

I hereby agree to purchase.....of the seven per cent, CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES of the GREAT GRANITE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, Limited, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars, at par, on the understanding that I receive FIVE Ten-dollar fully paid and non-assessable shares (\$50.00) of the Great Granite Development Syndicate, Limited, FREE with each Debenture.

I enclose my cheque for.....

In.....payment of same

Address .....

Name .....

Town or City.....

# CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

Telephone 4874.

Brokers.

336 Hastings Street.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—except for advertising—advertisements accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.

No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.

Phone No. 11.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## ARCHITECTS

GRIFFITH, H. S., ARCHITECT, 1006 Government St. Phone 1449.

HOOPER, THOMAS, ARCHITECT—IN practice in B. C. for twenty-five years. Plans and specifications furnished on application. Office, 515 Victoria St. Phone 927.

MACLEURE, S., ARCHITECT—5 and 6, Five Sisters Bldg. Tel. Res. B-704. Office, 1157.

ROCHFORT, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—Offices Five Sisters Block. Phone 1894.

CLWOLD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—Room 16 Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C. Telephone, Office 2153, Residence 1-1328.

WILSON, JOHN, ARCHITECT, 1203 Government St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 1602, Res. 1157.

## AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE, DAY OR NIGHT. Quotations on application. 605-607, 609-611, 613-615, 617-619, 621-623, 625-627, 629-631, 633-635, 637-639, 641-643, 645-647, 649-651, 653-655, 657-659, 661-663, 665-667, 669-671, 673-675, 677-679, 681-683, 685-687, 689-691, 693-695, 697-699, 701-703, 705-707, 709-711, 713-715, 717-719, 721-723, 725-727, 729-731, 733-735, 737-739, 741-743, 745-747, 749-751, 753-755, 757-759, 761-763, 765-767, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779, 781-783, 785-787, 789-791, 793-795, 797-799, 801-803, 805-807, 809-811, 813-815, 817-819, 821-823, 825-827, 829-831, 833-835, 837-839, 841-843, 845-847, 849-851, 853-855, 857-859, 861-863, 865-867, 869-871, 873-875, 877-879, 881-883, 885-887, 889-891, 893-895, 897-899, 901-903, 905-907, 909-911, 913-915, 917-919, 921-923, 925-927, 929-931, 933-935, 937-939, 941-943, 945-947, 949-951, 953-955, 957-959, 961-963, 965-967, 969-971, 973-975, 977-979, 981-983, 985-987, 989-991, 993-995, 997-999, 1001-1003, 1005-1007, 1009-1011, 1013-1015, 1017-1019, 1021-1023, 1025-1027, 1029-1031, 1033-1035, 1037-1039, 1041-1043, 1045-1047, 1049-1051, 1053-1055, 1057-1059, 1061-1063, 1065-1067, 1069-1071, 1073-1075, 1077-1079, 1081-1083, 1085-1087, 1089-1091, 1093-1095, 1097-1099, 1101-1103, 1105-1107, 1109-1111, 1113-1115, 1117-1119, 1121-1123, 1125-1127, 1129-1131, 1133-1135, 1137-1139, 1141-1143, 1145-1147, 1149-1151, 1153-1155, 1157-1159, 1161-1163, 1165-1167, 1169-1171, 1173-1175, 1177-1179, 1181-1183, 1185-1187, 1189-1191, 1193-1195, 1197-1199, 1201-1203, 1205-1207, 1209-1211, 1213-1215, 1217-1219, 1221-1223, 1225-1227, 1229-1231, 1233-1235, 1237-1239, 1241-1243, 1245-1247, 1249-1251, 1253-1255, 1257-1259, 1261-1263, 1265-1267, 1269-1271, 1273-1275, 1277-1279, 1281-1283, 1285-1287, 1289-1291, 1293-1295, 1297-1299, 1301-1303, 1305-1307, 1309-1311, 1313-1315, 1317-1319, 1321-1323, 1325-1327, 1329-1331, 1333-1335, 1337-1339, 1341-1343, 1345-1347, 1349-1351, 1353-1355, 1357-1359, 1361-1363, 1365-1367, 1369-1371, 1373-1375, 1377-1379, 1381-1383, 1385-1387, 1389-1391, 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2121-2123, 2125-2127, 2129-2131, 2133-2135, 2137-2139, 2141-2143, 2145-2147, 2149-2151, 2153-2155, 2157-2159, 2161-2163, 2165-2167, 2169-2171, 2173-2175, 2177-2179, 2181-2183, 2185-2187, 2189-2191, 2193-2195, 2197-2199, 2201-2203, 2205-2207, 2209-2211, 2213-2215, 2217-2219, 2221-2223, 2225-2227, 2229-2231, 2233-2235, 2237-2239, 2241-2243, 2245-2247, 2249-2251, 2253-2255, 2257-2259, 2261-2263, 2265-2267, 2269-2271, 2273-2275, 2277-2279, 2281-2283, 2285-2287, 2289-2291, 2293-2295, 2297-2299, 2301-2303, 2305-2307, 2309-2311, 2313-2315, 2317-2319, 2321-2323, 2325-2327, 2329-2331, 2333-2335, 2337-2339, 2341-2343, 2345-2347, 2349-2351, 2353-2355, 2357-2359, 2361-2363, 2365-2367, 2369-2371, 2373-2375, 2377-2379, 2381-2383, 2385-2387, 2389-2391, 2393-2395, 2397-2399, 2401-2403, 2405-2407, 2409-2411, 2413-2415, 2417-2419, 2421-2423, 2425-2427, 2429-2431, 2433-2435, 2437-2439, 2441-2443, 2445-2447, 2449-2451, 2453-2455, 2457-2459, 2461-2463, 2465-2467, 2469-2471, 2473-2475, 2477-2479, 2481-2483, 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4669-4671, 4673-4675, 4677-4679, 4681-4683, 4685-4687, 4689-4691, 4693-4695, 4697-4699, 4701-4703, 4705-4707, 4709-4711, 4713-4715, 4717-4719, 4721-4723, 4725-4727, 4729-4731, 4733-4735, 4737-4739, 4741-4743, 4745-4747, 4749-4751, 4753-4755, 4757-4759, 4761-4763, 4765-4767, 4769-4771, 4773-4775, 4777-4779, 4781-4783, 4785-4787, 4789-4791, 4793-4795, 4797-4799, 4801-4803, 4805-4807, 4809-4811, 4813-4815, 4817-4819, 4821-4823, 4825-4827, 4829-4831, 4833-4835, 4837-4839,



# CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE—(Continued.)

## THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.  
Phone 2162. Room 21. 618 Yates St.

**FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, FULLY**  
modern, Ample street. Price \$1,900;  
\$200 down, balance to suit.

**NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, CHAMBERLAIN**  
street, fully modern, paved street,  
bath, oak trees. Price \$2,600; \$100  
cash, balance arranged.

**FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE WITH TWO**  
bathrooms, large street. Price \$2,500;  
\$200 down, balance to suit.

**FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, HILLSIDE AVENUE**  
nue. Price \$1,900; terms.

**GOOD CORNER LOT, VANCOUVER**  
and Collinson. Price \$1,500; terms.

**SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE LOT, ON**  
Foul Bay road car line. Price \$2,300;  
\$400 cash, balance to suit.

## E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

1212 Broad St. Phone No. 2271.

**GOVERNMENT STREET, CLOSE-IN, LOT**  
60 x 160; for quick sale: \$2,400.

**BUSINESS PROPERTY BARGAIN—120**  
feet front street, close in; rental bearing  
\$10,500.

**FOUR BAY—TWO LARGE CORNER**  
lots overlooking the beach, with right  
of way; from \$650 each.

**OAK BAY DISTRICT—TWO ACRES IN**  
Central area, fronting on three  
streets. Only \$1,500 per acre.

**\$2,500—BARGAIN—7-ROOMED HOUSE,**  
Menzies St., near Dallas Road,  
modern. Terms.

**\$2,000—MODERN 5-ROOMED BUNGALOW**  
low, new, near Jubilee hospital.  
Easy terms.

## R. D. MacLACHLAN

Board of Trade Bldg., Opp. Court House,  
Phone 2106.

**ONE ACRE, FLORENCE ROAD, 5-ROOM**  
modern house with bath, hot and cold  
water; 50 fruit trees; excellent drainage;  
\$2,900; half cash, balance arranged.

**\$10 A MONTH, WILL BUY CHOICE**  
lots in the centre of Victoria West,  
or others half a minute walk from the  
Maywood post office; excellent car service  
every five minutes.

**\$25 CASH SECURES A \$250 LOT RIGHT**  
back of the Victoria West school;  
balance payable at the rate of \$10 month.

**\$50 DOWN AND \$10 A MONTH FOR A**  
\$350 lot half a block from the city  
limit; car service.

**\$50 CASH, BALANCE VERY EASY.**  
for a \$550 lot 50x120, David street,  
fifteen minutes' walk from the corner of  
Yates and Government street; look this up.

**\$125 WILL SECURE A \$350 LOT ON**  
Baird street, close to the city limit,  
between the Burnside and Gorge roads; bal-  
ance to suit you.

**\$225 DOWN SECURES A \$650 LOT ON**  
Wilson street, off Oak Bay ave-  
nue; excellent drainage; electric; bal-  
ance payable in six, twelve and eighteen months.

**\$225 FOR ANY ONE OF FOUR LOTS**  
including two corners, between the  
Victoria West school and the E. & N.  
highway level; dry and without a house  
stone; close to car; \$25 cash, balance \$10  
monthly. Can be built at \$17. Act quickly;  
they won't last long.

**\$225 LARGE LOT, END OF DOUGLAS**  
street car line, \$50 cash, balance  
\$10 a month; buy this for investment.

**\$400—DUPLEX ROAD, JUST OUT OF**  
the limits; half a minute from  
post office and car line; \$50 down and \$10  
a month. This lot is worth more.

**\$1,100—VINEY STREET, 4-ROOM**  
story and half house; stable;  
lot 60x135; \$500 cash; balance easy.

**\$1,250—CENTRE ROAD, 6-ROOM**  
house, all conveniences, lot  
25x110.

**\$1,250—SPEED AVENUE, 4-ROOM**  
house; easy terms arranged;  
what can you afford?

**\$1,750—SUPERIOR STREET (JAMES**  
Baird), 5-room modern cot-  
tage; hot and cold water; phone; in good  
repair; \$200 cash, balance \$20 a month.

**\$2,000—BRIDGE STREET (NEAR**  
Billo), 5-room modern cot-  
tage; \$500 cash, balance \$20 a month.

**\$2,000—AMPHION STREET, 5-ROOM**  
modern cottage, \$200 cash;  
balance \$20 month.

**\$2,500—CORNING STREET (JAMES**  
Baird), 6-room cottage, bath,  
electric lights, fruit trees; any terms.

**\$2,600—SIMCOE STREET (JAMES**  
Baird), 5-room cottage, large  
basement, tiled fire places; lot 33x165.  
This is choice and certainly worth more;  
terms arranged.

**\$2,600—ST. JAMES STREET (JAMES**  
Baird), 5-room house, bath, electric  
lights, fruit and shade trees; lot 60x  
120. "It's worth the price."

**\$2,600—AMPHION STREET, 6-ROOM**  
modern bungalow; make your own  
terms.

**\$2,600—CORMORANT STREET (ABOVE**  
Blanchard), large two-story  
house, eight rooms; every convenience;  
large hall; garden; this property  
is worth \$2,800. Renting a couple of the  
rooms would pay for it. \$400 cash, balance  
arranged.

**\$2,650—NORTH PARK STREET, 6-**  
room modern house, bath; lot  
60x120; \$500 cash, balance \$20 month.

**\$2,650—OLYMPIA AVENUE (CAD-**  
boro Bay Rd.), new 5-room  
house; very nicely finished; easy terms ar-  
ranged.

**\$2,800—DAVE STREET (BEYOND**  
Richmond ave.), 6-room, story  
and half house; full lot; garden; \$700 cash,  
balance arranged.

**\$3,150—FREDERICK STREET (FIS-**  
her), 5-room large, fine, running  
through to Mason street, 6-room cottage,  
fronting on Frederick; all conveniences;  
fruit trees; garden; splendid appear-  
ance, fronting on Mason street. There is a  
smaller building which could at small ex-  
pense be used in a comfortable three or  
four-room cottage; this property is a revenue  
producer, \$500 cash, balance arranged.

**\$3,200—CALEDONIA AVENUE, 6-**  
room new cottage, modern in  
every respect; lot 45x140, \$500 cash, balance  
arranged.

**\$3,300—HILLSIDE AVENUE, STORY**  
and half house, hot and cold  
water, bath, garden, 7-room, furnace;  
lot 45x100; rents for \$25; quarter cash, bal-  
ance to suit.

**\$3,400—RICHMOND AVENUE NEW 6-**  
room house; basement piped  
for furnace; large lot, \$1,000 cash, balance  
arranged.

**\$3,600—RICHMOND AVENUE, SEVEN**  
room house, modern; lawn;  
fruit trees, \$1,200 cash, balance arranged.

**\$8,000—A BEAUTIFUL AND COM-**  
fortable home, choice, pos-  
sibly the best in the city, two large  
halls, conservatory, linen closets, two toilets,  
gas and electric light throughout; large  
basement with furnace and boiler; good drain-  
age; cement block foundation; strictly modern;  
just two years old; built for comfort. Lot  
100x125; nicely landscaped garden; good drain-  
age. Within four minutes' walk of two car  
lines.

**I WANT A NICE LITTLE PLACE NEAR**  
the city, about five cottages, for  
client. Will pay \$1,000 to \$2,000, providing  
owner will take \$250 cash and balance as  
rent at not more than 6 per cent.

**IF YOUR PROPERTY IS WORTH THE**  
price, let it with me. If it is  
not worth it, don't bother. I want bargains  
to sell.

## H. J. SANDERS

Northern Crown Bank Building

**FIVE EXTRA LARGE LOTS, 50x157,**  
Oxford St., within ten minutes' walk  
of post office. Terms.

## GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE

**Fire Insurance and**  
**Financial Agents**  
**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Agreements of Sale Purchased  
918 Government Street

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

**MARRIED.**  
HOBBS-HODGE—On the 11th inst., at  
Christ Church Cathedral, by the Lord  
Bishop of Columbia, David Stanley  
Hobbs, second son of Henry Herbert  
Hobbs, of Victoria, and former of  
London, England, to Alice Lavenia,  
second daughter of William Hodge, of  
Bellevue street, Victoria.

**MCHALLAM-DOUGLAS**—At the Cen-  
tenial Methodist church, at Victoria,  
November 13, 1909, Anna Victoria  
Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M.  
G. Douglas, to Robert Blair McHalla-  
m.

**DIED.**  
JACQUES—In this city, on 13th inst., at  
St. Joseph's hospital, George Jacques,  
aged 69 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place on Tues-  
day at 2:30 p. m. From the chapel of  
The B. C. Funeral Home, 1016  
Government street, interment taking  
place in Ross Bay cemetery.

## George Hamlin

The Brick Store, No. 560 Yates Street,  
now occupied by F. R. Stewart & Co.

Apply to  
G. W. WYNNE,  
at E. G. Prior & Co's.

## Stocks

Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Also  
BONDS GRAIN  
COTTON MINING SHARES  
Direct Private Wire  
Continuous Quotations  
New York, Chicago, and all  
Principal Exchanges.  
WACHOB, GUYEN & CO.  
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.  
Correspondents—Osler & Hammond  
Logan & Bryan, S. B. Chapin & Co.

## To Rent

**Suite of Offices**  
**535 Yates St.**

## F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

BROKERS  
1114 Gov't St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg.

Offer subject to prior sale or  
withdrawal:  
1000 Portland Canal..... 19 1/2  
1000 Portland Canal..... 20  
5200 Portland Canal..... 20 1/2  
1000 Gladier Creek..... 25  
1000 Lucky Calumet..... 10  
1000 Red Cliff..... \$1.00  
WILL BUY  
500 Can. W. Ore..... 17  
1000 International Can..... 82 1/2  
Private Wires.

## PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE

Will be held at the  
CARNegie LIBRARY  
On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th  
and 17th November, from 3 p.m. to 10  
p.m. Musical programme on both even-  
ings. Afternoon tea and home made  
candy for sale. The Generous Goose  
will please the children. Do not miss it.

## PANTAGES

WEEK NOVEMBER 15th.  
EXTRAORDINARY  
BY SPECIAL REQUEST  
HARRY POLLARD-MARQUEITA  
FISCHER CO.  
Present New Play  
"WHEN HEARTS ARE TRUMPS"  
FOUR BEAUTIFUL DANCING GIRLS  
MAURIEL ARMORE  
Society Violinist  
MOHAMMED KAHN  
Oriental Magician.  
ARTHUR ELWELL AND BIOGRAPH  
Don't Miss this Great Show.

## CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

VOTER'S LIST.

The attention of householders, not  
being the assessed owners of property,  
is drawn to the following extract from  
the "Municipal Elections Act."  
"Provided that no person shall be en-  
titled to vote under a householder's  
qualification, nor shall his or her name  
be included in the annual voters' list  
of a municipality, unless he or she  
shall, on or before the first day of De-  
cember in each year, enter with the  
Assessor or Clerk of the municipality  
his or her name as a voter and shall  
make and cause to be delivered to the  
Assessor or Clerk of the Municipality  
Council at the same time a statutory  
declaration made and subscribed before  
a Justice of the Peace, Judge, Superin-  
tending or Police Magistrate, Justice of  
Peace or Notary Public, or Clerk of  
the Municipality."

## NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the first meet-  
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TAKE NOTICE that the Grand Trunk  
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plans of a wharf and a description of  
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lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten  
(10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen  
(13) and part of fourteen (14), block  
seventy (70), Victoria City, in the  
Province of British Columbia, with the  
Minister of Public Works at Ottawa in  
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work is proposed to be constructed).  
And take notice that at the expiration  
of one month from the date thereof,  
an application will be made to the Gov-  
ernor in Council for the approval  
thereof.  
Dated at Victoria, British Columbia,  
this 23rd day of October, 1909.  
D'ARCY TATE,  
Solicitor for the Applicant.

## TO PROVICIAL ELECTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given for the in-  
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For such purpose a vote will be taken  
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Assembly.  
HENRY ESSON YOUNG,  
Provincial Secretary.

## George Hamlin

Prices 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.  
Box office opens 10 a. m., Nov. 18.

## LOYAL TO LEADER

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## HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS  
Real Estate and General Auctioneers.  
We are favored with instructions  
from Dr. Frank Hall, who, having  
purchased "Burlith," has decided to  
dispose of his former residence to

## SELL BY AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, NOV. 23rd  
At 2:30 p. m. on the premises.

## The Magnificent

Family Residence  
With 2 1/8 Acres of Ground  
or thereabouts, and

## Twenty Beautiful Lots

The residence is well and substan-  
tially built with stone and brick  
foundations and large basement. It  
contains large double drawing rooms,  
very fine library with paneled walls,  
dining room, kitchen, conser-  
vatory, butler's and servants' pantries,  
milk room, main hall, front and back  
stairs, seven bedrooms and finely ap-  
pointed bathroom with the very best  
plumbing. There is a modern hot  
water heating plant in perfect condi-  
tion with radiators in every room; also  
a fireplace in nearly every room. The  
electric lighting is right up to date,  
with wall return switches to almost  
every light.  
An excellent barn is sold with the  
house, in which is room for three  
horses, 2 buggies, besides space for a  
cow, etc., with loft for hay and grain.  
The barn is fitted with electric light.  
The house and barn have just been  
repainted, while every room in the  
house has been repapered and rede-  
corated. New linoleum has been placed  
on the roofs of the verandas and new  
eaves and gutters put on. All the  
blinds are sold with the house.  
The grounds are over two acres in  
all, and are planted with a variety of  
valuable shrubs and trees, including a  
large number of holly, laurel and cy-  
presses.  
The lots are the finest on Hillside  
Avenue, and from every one there is a  
superb view of the City, the Straits  
and Olympian Mountains. Many of  
these lots are planted with full bear-  
ing fruit trees or small fruits. We  
particularly call the attention of home  
seekers to these lots, each 50x120 feet,  
and are confident that anyone who  
wishes to build a home in this favorite  
portion of the city and neglects to at-  
tend this sale will always regret it.  
It is impossible to speak too highly  
of the residence as a family home. It  
is one of the best built houses in the  
city, well and conveniently arranged,  
is in perfect condition and commands  
a view of the city and surroundings  
unequaled in any other situation.  
The property is just one mile from  
the City Hall, and when the car line  
is extended up Hillside Avenue it will  
pass the doors. The value of the  
house and grounds is as follows:  
House and barn could not be  
built and fitted up as at pres-  
ent for less than \$11,000  
Two acres of land are mainly  
worth 6,000  
\$17,000  
THE PURCHASER WILL BUY THIS  
FINE PROPERTY AT HIS  
OWN RISK.

## THE PURCHASER WILL BUY THIS

When we advertised that Burlith  
and the remainder of the lots would  
be sold regardless of price, most peo-  
ple refused to believe it, but the fact  
remains that every lot was sold and  
that many of them have been resold  
at advanced prices.  
We are going to sell this property  
and strongly urge those in search of  
first class property at right prices to  
attend this sale.  
Refreshments will be served at the  
place.  
The maps will be ready on Wednes-  
day next. The house will be open to  
inspection on Friday, Saturday, Sun-  
day and Monday afternoon from 2:30  
to 4:30 p. m.

## THE TERMS ARE EXCEPTION- ALLY EASY

Every purchaser must be prepared  
to pay down at the time of sale 10 per  
cent. of the purchase money, 15 per  
cent. within ten days after date of  
sale, and the balance in one, two and  
three years, with 6 per cent. interest  
on the house, and 7 per cent. on the  
lots.

## Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Mrs. F. B. Rivers,  
will sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
At her residence, 324 Menzies street,  
on  
Tuesday, Nov. 16th  
at 2 o'clock  
The whole of her  
Household Furniture and  
Effects  
Including very fine mahogany settee,  
mahogany tables, o. c. tables, oak  
rockers, bamboo chairs and table  
rugs, handsome portieres, very fine  
axminster and Brussels carpets (nearly  
new) pictures, ornaments, iron and  
brass bedsteads, box mattresses  
(spring edges) cherry bureau and  
washstand, toilet ware, fine Brussels  
hall and stair carpeting, child's cot,  
bedroom suiters, handsome oak hall  
rack, sofa jardiniere, a number of  
plants, oak sideboard, extension table,  
dining chairs, cushions, phonograph,  
books, range cooking utensils, gas  
plate, garden hose, wash tubs, sew-  
ing machine, linoleum, about 40 bot-  
tles of home made preserved fruits,  
crockery, glassware, potts, irons, meat  
safe, jam jars, box iron, brooms,  
children's blackboards, good lawn  
carpet sweeper, garden tools  
and other goods too numerous to  
mention.  
Take either the Beacon Hill or  
outer wharf car and get off at Men-  
zies street.  
On view Tuesday morning.  
The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

## WANTED

A man teacher for Victoria High  
School. Major subjects, English and  
Latin. Salary \$1,200 a year. Duties  
to commence January 10, 1910. Ap-  
plicants must have at least five years' ex-  
perience in the position of teacher.  
The lowest or any tender not neces-  
sarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer.  
Department of Lands,  
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 11th, 1909.

## F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers  
14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOV'T STREET  
Orders Executed On the  
New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

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# EXQUISITE CREATIONS IN WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE WEAR

The display of Beautiful, New Evening Wraps, Opera Capes and Handsome Costumes is indeed one which is well worth coming to see. This season, our showing of fashionable wear for women is extremely large and varied. Especially is this true of our showing of costumes. All the newness and crispness of the season are correctly reflected, possessing all the grace, chic and beauty of curve and distinctiveness that have made this department a favorite place for women. Every conceivable style and material can be seen here, while prices are indeed moderate.

## Costumes at \$25.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, in all-wool diagonal cheviot. Coat is semi-fitting, 42 in. long and lined throughout with taffeta or mercerized silk, roll collar and cuffs inlaid with braid, single-breasted, with large hip pockets. Skirt pleated from a deep hip yoke.

## Costumes at \$45.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, of all-wool imported Panamas, Serges and Venetians. Coat 42 in. long, in semi-fitting style, lined throughout with silk, single-breasted, with fancy shaped patch pockets, trimmed with silk-covered or jet buttons. Skirt is nine-gored style, pleated at sides.

## Costumes at \$65.00

WOMEN'S COSTUMES, made of very handsome chiffon finished broadcloth, in navy and black. Coat 42 in. long, with fitted back, lined throughout with satin, roll collar and cuffs, finished with stitching. Skirt pleated in new hip effect. This is one of the smartest costumes we have shown this season.

## A Beautiful Assortment of Ladies' Head-Dress Shown in Our Millinery Department, 2nd Floor

Our Millinery Department is one of the most interesting places in the store for women of taste. Reproductions from the most noted ateliers of London, New York and Paris are to be seen here, as well as numberless creations from the hands of our own clever milliners. A great many of the exquisite creations were personally selected, which means exclusiveness.

## Ladies' Beaver and Felt Hats from \$5.00 to \$35.00

We have just opened up a fine assortment of Ladies' Beaver, Silk and Felt Hats in plain shapes, while there are a goodly number of beautifully trimmed effects, also a splendid line of Outing Hats priced at, from **\$5.00 to \$35.00**



## Venetian Cloths on Sale Monday. Reg. \$1.50 for \$1.00

A specially fine bargain is this. It consists of fine quality Shadow Stripe Venetian, in shades of nut brown, mahogany, myrtle and Alice. Also a fine assortment of Novelty Stripe Poplins, in moss, myrtle, brown, 46 in. wide. Values up to \$1.50. Monday .....\$1.00

## Our Showing of Beautiful Waists Unexcelled Elsewhere

Our Broad Street windows are really mirrors of all that is new and beautiful in exquisite Waists and Blouses. There are styles and variety enough to please the most exacting.

## Ladies' Moire Waists Priced at \$7.50

The showing of Ladies' Moire Waists which is shown in our Broad Street windows at \$7.50 is a worthy one indeed. They are in shades of old rose and olive. There is also a beautiful assortment of Plaid effects in blue, green, red, etc.

## Ladies' Plain Taffeta Silk Waists, \$6.75

These are in all the latest tailored effects, beautifully made and trimmed with buttons and lace. The styles have a most distinctive touch, which characterizes Spencer wearables.

## Blankets on Sale Monday at Special Prices

### White Wool Blankets, \$3.50 Quality, Monday, \$2.75

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, single or three-quarter bed size, with fancy blue and pink borders. These are very good quality and usually sell for \$3.50. Monday .....\$2.50

### White Wool Blankets, Reg. \$4.75, Monday, \$3.75

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, large double bed size, with pink and blue borders, exceptionally fine quality. Usually sell for \$4.75 per pair. Monday .....\$3.75

### White Wool Blankets, Usually \$8.50 Quality, \$6.75

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, extra large size, very heavy quality pure wool, pink or blue borders. Usually sell for \$8.50. Monday .....\$6.75

### White Wool Blankets, Usually \$5.75 Quality, \$4.50

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, double bed size, very fine soft quality wool, pink and blue borders. Usually sell for \$5.75. Monday, per pair .....\$4.50

### White Wool Blankets, Usually \$7.50 Quality, \$5.90

This is truly blanket-buying time. These are extra large size, made of fine pure wool, extra heavy. Usually \$7.50 quality. Monday .....\$5.90

## Bargains in Kitchen Needs Monday

### Self-Basting Roast Pans Special for Monday, 50c

SELF-BASTING ROAST PANS, keep the natural flavor in. Also Oblong Self-Baster, heavy tin. Regular size. Monday's Bargain .....50c

### Self-Basting Pans, Monday, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c

OBLONG SELF-BASTER, extra heavy and strong, in three sizes, with vent. Monday Bargains, \$1.25, \$1.00 and .....75c

### Oblong Self-Baster, Monday, \$2.00

OBLONG SELF-BASTING PAN, made of enamelled iron, easy to keep clean, top vents. Regular size. Monday Bargain .....\$2.00

OBLONG SELF-BASTER, enamel lined, medium size, Monday Bargain .....\$1.15

ROUND SELF-BASTERS, enamelled iron, suitable for round roasts, 17 in. wide, with handles. Monday Bargain ....75c

ROUND SELF-BASTER, heavy sheet metal, with handles, 18 in. wide. Monday Bargain .....65c

## Men's Shoes for Winter Wear at \$3.50

BOX CALF, Blucher, leather lined, waterproof sole .....\$3.50

STOUT BOX CALF, Blucher, heavy sole, Goodyear welts. \$3.50

TAN OIL GRAIN, Blucher, heavy sole, Goodyear welts .....\$3.50

DULL CHROME CALF, Blucher, heavy sole, waterproof. ....\$3.50

GUN METAL CALF, Blucher, Goodyear welts, smart last. \$3.50

PATENT COLT, Blucher, perforated, half wing tips, good style \$3.50

WORKINGMEN'S heavy calf, Blucher, full bellows tongue ....\$3.50

BRIGHT VELOUR CALF, Blucher, leather lined, Goodyear welts .....\$3.50



## "Queen Quality" Shoes for Women

### THE LATEST STYLES COUPLED WITH LOWEST PRICES

These shoes are without doubt the best for the money it is possible to buy. In fit and style they are the last word and as regards wear, every pair is guaranteed.

LADIES' LACE BOOTS, in soft gun metal calfskin, medium toe. Price .....\$4.00

SOFT GLAZED KID BLUCHER, Goodyear welt soles, medium swing last .....\$4.00

A very genteel Boot in patent coltskin, dull kid tops, Blucher style, Cuban heel .....\$4.00

GUN METAL CALFSKIN, Blucher, kid tops, heavy or light soles, on dressy last .....\$5.00

BUTTON BOOTS are very popular this season. We have them in a variety of styles, \$5.50 and \$5.00

PATENT KID, Blucher, plain toes, short vamp, high Cuban heels. Price .....\$5.50



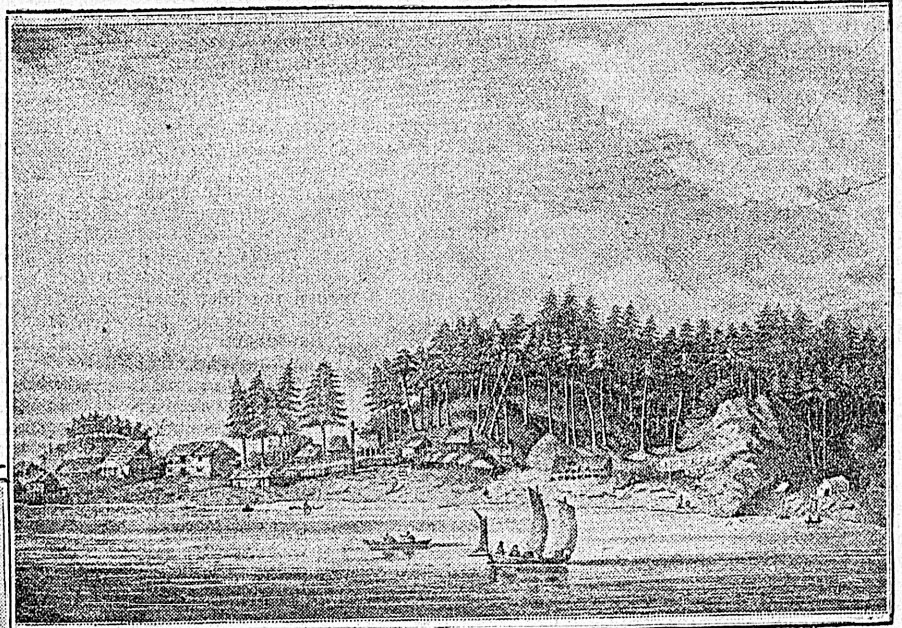
Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

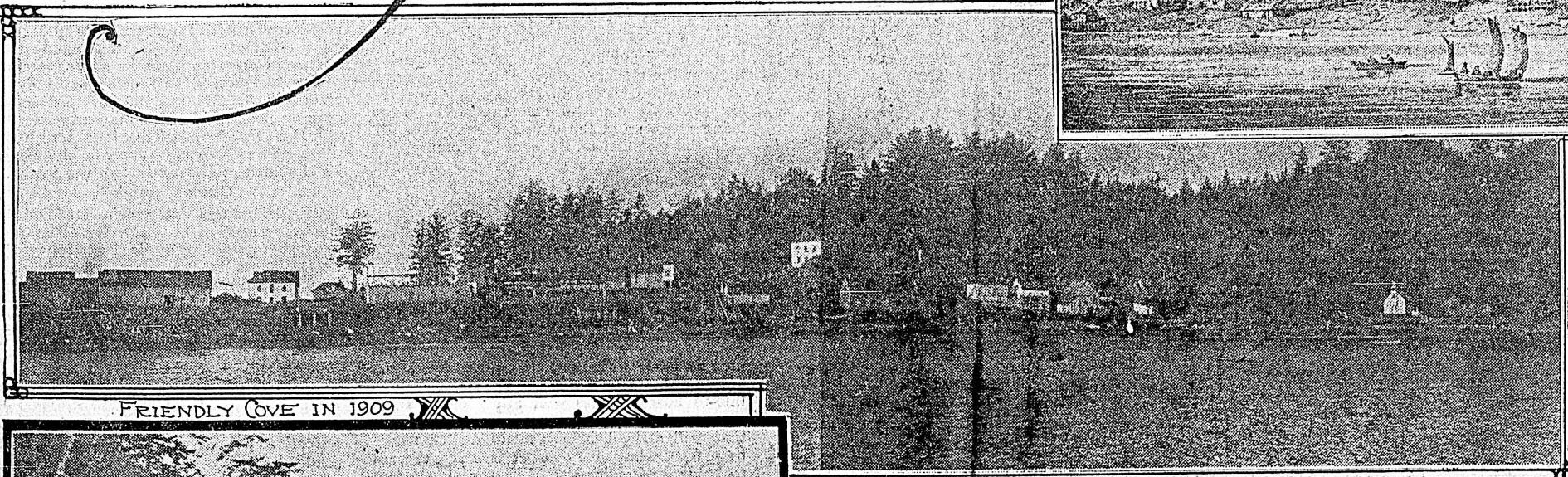
Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor



# AT HISTORIC NOOTKA



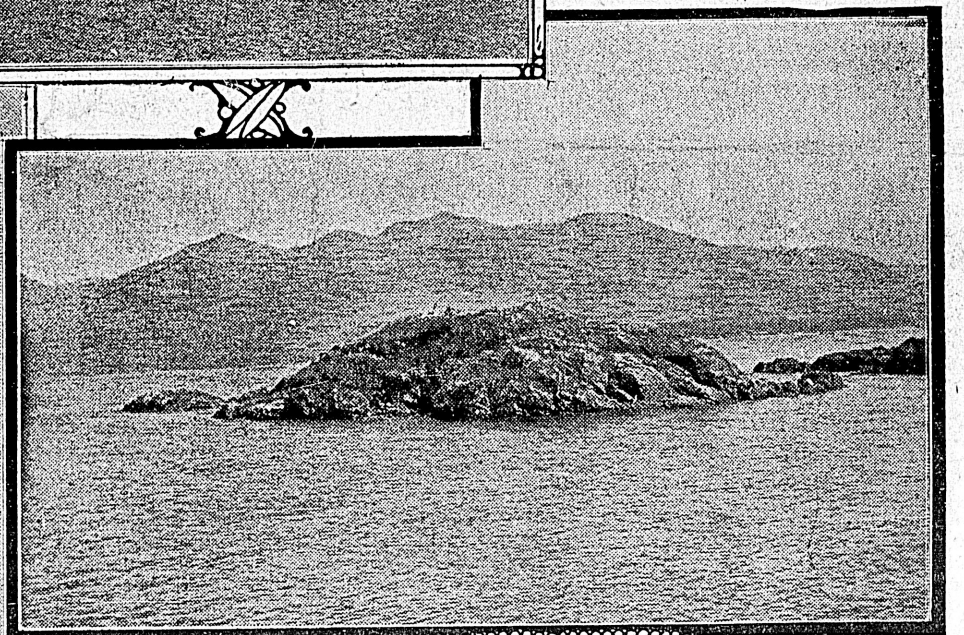
FRIENDLY COVE, NOOTKA SOUND.  
FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING BY HEATH  
IN VANCOUVER'S JOURNAL, FROM A  
SKETCH ON THE SPOT BY HUMPHRIES.  
THE LITTLE COVE ON THE RIGHT  
MARKED A, B, C, INCLUDES THE  
TERRITORY OFFERED BY SPAIN  
TO GREAT BRITAIN IN SEPTEMBER  
1792.



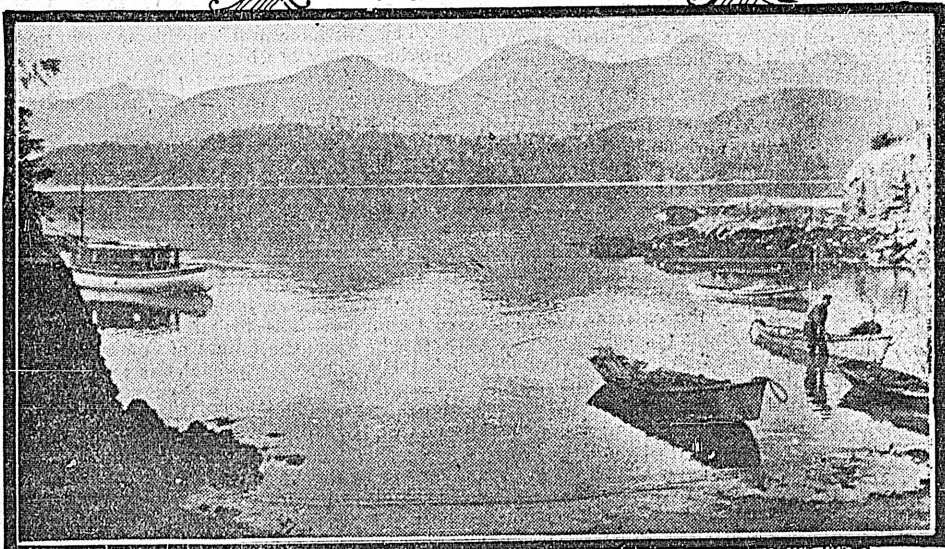
FRIENDLY COVE IN 1909



HEAD BAY



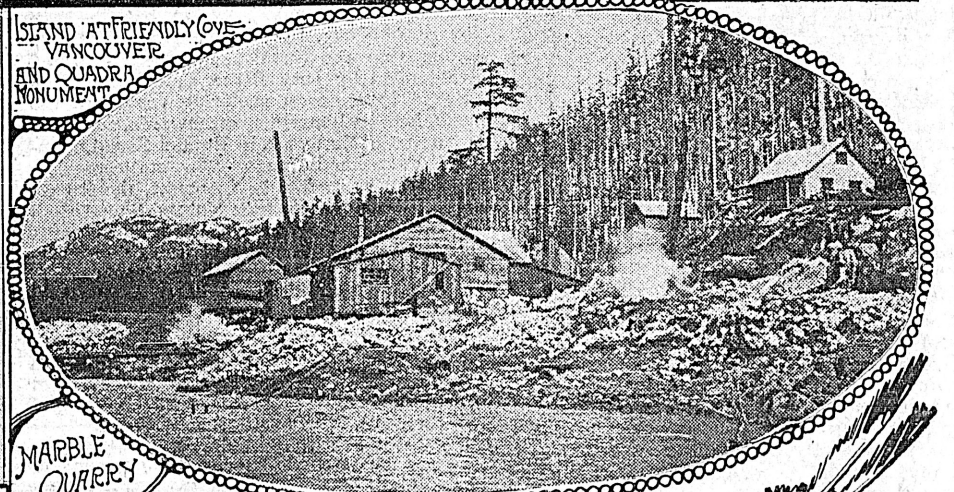
ISLAND AT FRIENDLY COVE  
VANCOUVER  
AND QUADRA  
MONUMENT



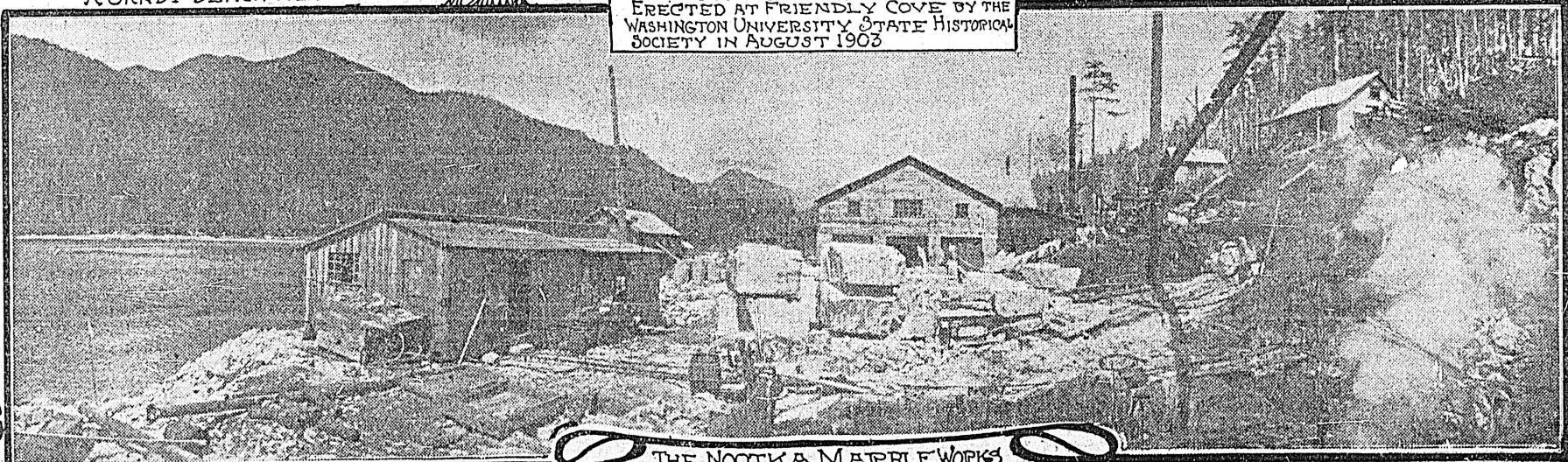
A SANDY BEACH AT NOOTKA



THE NOOTKA MONUMENT  
ERECTED AT FRIENDLY COVE BY THE  
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY STATE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY IN AUGUST 1903



MARBLE  
QUARRY



THE NOOTKA MARBLE WORKS





# HISTORIC NOOTKA

For more than a hundred years Nootka Sound has had a place in history. How it came to be selected as the headquarters of the operations of the early explorers cannot be very readily explained, but doubtless the excellence of the approach to it from the sea and the safe refuge which it afforded for ships, are reasons enough. The navigators of the eighteenth century who ventured in the waters of the Pacific Northwest had nothing to guide them, and when Juan Perez, in 1774, discovered and made known to the world that at Nootka there was a safe haven, it was only natural that other sailors should follow the furrows of his keel. From that date till 1811, says Edmond S. Meany, professor of history in the University of Washington, "Nootka was filled with the romance of the sea, of the Spanish conquistador, of the explorer, of the British and American trade in furs." How superficial were the observations of the first explorers may be judged from the map, which Quadra prepared to illustrate his voyage of 1775, on which the continental coast line is shown as without a break as far north as the 60th parallel. In 1790 Capt. Meares published a map in London, which bears this legend: "A chart of the Interior part of North America, demonstrating the very great probability of an inland Navigation from Hudson's Bay to the West Coast." This map shows the supposed track of the Sloop Washington in 1780, beginning at the Strait of Juan de Fuca and extending in a wide sweep easterly, northerly, and then westerly until it emerged into the ocean at Dixon's entrance. Eastward of this supposed track, the map bears the words: "the sea, the sea," and yet further eastward the words "land seen," but Nootka Sound is shown, and also "Berkeley's Sound." By the way, it may be mentioned that Capt. Barkley, whose descendants are with us on Vancouver Island, visited Nootka in 1787.

Friendly Cove, two pictures of which are given in the preceding page, is a small harbor at the entrance of the sound, and a point of call for the West Coast steamers. There is a general store here and a Roman Catholic mission. The latter is in charge of Father Stearn, who enjoys deservedly the love and confidence of his people. In both the pictures there will be noticed on the right a small valley, in that of Nootka of today there will be seen a church. This little valley is the piece of ground which Capt. Meares bought in 1788 from Chief Maquinna for two pistols. Here several ships were built, and this little spot is what Quadra proposed should be ceded to England in compensation of her claims on the Northwest Coast.

The principle industry of Nootka is that of the Nootka marble quarries. The quarries are situated on an excellent harbor near the centre of the Sound. A marble mill has been erected here, and during the past year excellent examples of monumental work in blue marble, and large blue marble slabs have been manufactured and sold to dealers in Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. A Doric column of extra blue marble was manufactured at the request of the Dominion government for the A.Y.P. Exposition at Seattle. This will also be sent to Brussels, and after exhibition there will be returned to Ottawa to be placed among the permanent exhibits in the Dominion Museum. A turned shaft and die and a large marble slab have also been purchased by the Dominion Government for the Ottawa Museum. During the past autumn the company has been core-drilling in deposits of dark blue, variegated blue and white, and white marble, using for this purpose a four-inch core-drill. The cores have been polished on one side to show the quality and beauty of the stone. The company has prospected over 1000 acres of marble property accessible to the mill and harbour. There are other marble deposits in this vicinity.

The shore line of the Sound measures more than 100 miles in length. One branch of it runs in an easterly direction about 20 miles to Gold river. From Gold river to Campbell river a trail runs through a country in no place higher than 750 feet above sea level and any railway passing from Victoria to the north of Vancouver Island will, on account of the grade, necessarily pass within a few miles of Nootka Sound. Another branch of the Sound extends north about 10 miles to Head Bay, where one of the most important iron deposits in British Columbia is found. This deposit, known as the Head Bay Iron Mine, is owned by Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir. To the north-west an arm extends about 25 miles and is called "Tahsis Canal," opening into a navigable channel passing through picturesque scenery to the ocean on the way to Kyuquot Sound.

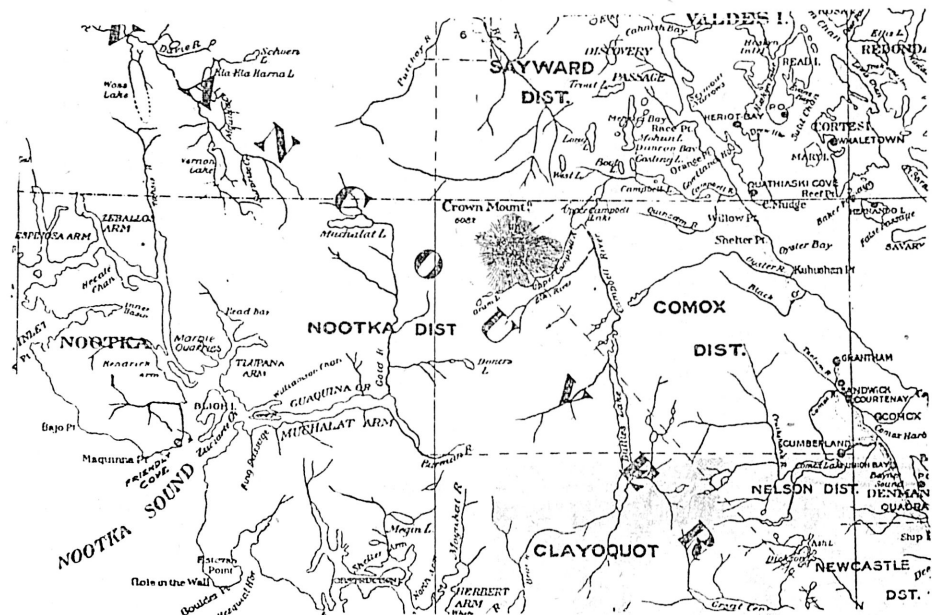
The scenery of Nootka Sound is probably the most beautiful on the Coast, and the numerous rivers and fresh water lakes, easily accessible from the Sound, afford sport for hunter and fisherman. The country surrounding the Sound is covered by a dense growth of timber, suitable for export trade, and coal is found on the Estevan Peninsula. Timber, limestone, marble, iron and coal are known to exist in sufficient quantity at Nootka to warrant the establishment of large industries. The port itself is so excellent, so easy of approach from the ocean and so central that it is well up in the race for the terminus of a transcontinental railway.

The mountains shown in the several pictures range from 2,500 to 4,500 feet in altitude.

Many of them are easy of ascent, and the view from the summits is enchanting.

## NOOTKA SOUND

By Captain J. T. Wallbran, Fisheries Protective Service; Author of British Columbia Coast Names, Their Origin and History. Nootka Sound, a world known name during the latter part of the 18th century owing to the bitter dispute that then took place between Great Britain and Spain as to the right each nation had to the country, was discovered and named by Captain Cook in April, 1778, who entered the sound with his ships "Resolution" and "Discovery" and remained there refitting for about four weeks in a small bay, on Bligh Island, now known as Resolution Cove. Cook first named the inlet King George's Sound, afterwards changing the name to Nootka under the impression the latter was the Indian name, this impression has since been found to be incorrect, the word "Nootka" being simply a frequentation of "Nootk-sitl," which in the Indian language means to go around; make a circuit. "Nootka-minish," we have been around, etc. Thus the name has doubtless been given in the following manner: Cook, having made the tour of the sound with his boats, as is recorded in his journal, may have asked the natives at the termination of the excursion, with a comprehensive sweep of his arm and other motions,



THE HEART OF THE ISLAND.

what was the name of the place he had been around. The Indians, knowing this, having followed the boats with their canoes, probably replied with some form of the word "Nootka," which being frequently repeated may have become in this way impressed on Cook's mind as the native name of the sound.

When Nootka became known to the fur traders, on Cook's discovery being given to the world and British vessels proceeded there for the valuable fur of the sea otter, the first vessel arriving in 1785, the Spaniards realized the value of this port and claimed the ownership, not only of the whole west coast of America through a Papal edict, but this portion particularly, by priority of discovery, stating that the Spanish frigate "Santiago," commanded by Juan Perez, sailing from San Blas, in 1774, on an exploring voyage to the north, had, on her return southward, anchored in August of that year, in Nootka Sound, naming it Port San Lorenzo. This statement has since been proved to be incorrect, the frigate never having been nearer Nootka Sound than Estevan Point which still bears the name Juan Perez gave to it. Nevertheless, on hearing of British vessels frequenting Nootka, where, during 1788, land had been purchased by a British merchant captain named Meares, who was also an ex-lieutenant, R.N., from Chief Maquinna of that place, a storehouse erected, the British flag hoisted, and a vessel named "North West America," built and launched, the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Manuel Flores, despatched, in 1780, under the command of his nephew, Don Estevan Jose Martinez, who had been second lieutenant of the "Santiago" with Perez, an expedition consisting of two vessels "Princesa" and "San Carlos" to occupy Nootka Sound where they arrived on the 6th May, 1780. Formal possession was taken of the place in the name of the King of Spain on the 24th, Martinez naming the anchoring place, now known as Friendly Cove, Puerto de Santa Cruz de Nootka," thus recognizing Cook's name of 1778. Barracks were erected in the cove and a battery of 16 guns built on the island, at the entrance, which the Spaniards named "La Insula y Bateria de San Miguel." On this island, in 1903, a small granite monument was erected to the memory of Vancouver and Quadra on which is the following inscription:

"Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, under the treaty between Spain and Great Britain of October, 1790. Erected by the Washington University State Historical Society, August, 1903."

Friendly Cove, in which was the Spanish settlement and the village of Maquinna, was named in 1786 by Mr. Strange, supercargo of the fur trading expedition to this coast consisting of two vessels (snows) named "Captain

Cook" and "Experiment." Yuquot is the Indian name of the place.

On the Spanish occupation of Nootka, the British trading vessels arriving there were seized, their cargoes confiscated and the crews sent prisoners to Mexico. When this high handed conduct on the part of the Spanish authorities in thus unwarrantably seizing British vessels became known in Great Britain the greatest indignation was manifested and war between the two countries was nearly the result. A powerful British fleet was placed in commission early in 1790, known as "The Spanish Armament," and an ultimatum sent to Spain to immediately restore the captured vessels, release the crews, and pay a substantial indemnity for the injury to British trade; the insult to the British flag, King George's crown and dignity being also fully considered. In view of this material threat the ships and crews were released and the indemnity paid, and to arrive at an amicable settlement as to the future sovereignty of the country, Captain George Vancouver, on the part of King George, was despatched in 1791 with two vessels, "Discovery" and "Chatham," with which also to examine the Northwest coast of America, to Nootka, there to meet the Spanish commandant of the place, a naval officer, Captain Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, the representative of the King of Spain. The meeting between these two officers, though not productive of any result was of a most friendly character, Vancouver, in his journal, often speaking of the noble qualities of Quadra, and deplores his early death which took place at or near San Blas in March, 1794. It was whilst boating together on one of the inlets of Nootka Sound that Quadra suggested to Vancouver the pleasure it would afford him if Vancouver would give their joint names to

# FASHION NOTES

Dinner, theatre and evening gowns are at the moment the subjects of most earnest thought and consideration to the majority of women, who, realizing that the winter social season is nigh at hand and that this same season bids fair to be especially strenuous socially, are anxious to get the first choice of the newest models exhibited. There is a wide diversity of style to choose from this autumn in the many attractive designs, colors and fabrics, and there is a delightful individuality to be obtained, so that women need not all look as though they were wearing gowns that had been turned out by the wholesale.

Black evening gowns for theatre, dinner and ball wear are to be far more fashionable than last year. Satin, velvet, lace, chiffon and many new lace nets and thin materials, as well as embroidered crepe de chine, must be included in the category of popular fabrics for the all black gown, while jet, silver and gold and colored silk embroideries are one and all used for trimmings. There are new weaves of black satin, heavier than last year, with more substance and yet delightfully supple and most practical both for the draped folds and long lines; then once again the soft satin finish crepe de chine is regarded with favor and it also can be draped so as to emphasize to the best possible advantage the most fashionable lines of the modern dress. Both princess and two-piece models are in style, although there are probably more of the two-piece gowns being made up at the moment; but, after all, it is the question of the more becoming that solves the problem every time. Some women look better in the one-piece gown that shows to greater perfection their long, slender lines; other women look far better with the waist cut separate from the skirt and with the draped folds of material on the waist drawn down and arranged so as to remove any necessity for a belt, in other words, to look as though skirt and waist were really all in one.

## Double or Tunic Skirts

The skirts of the newest gowns are trimmed or made with tunic or double skirts, but not for one moment does the woman who knows how to dress well allow either trimming or double skirt to interfere with any lines that will make her look slender. This may be a time when every effort is being exerted to bring back full skirts, but the slim figure and the long lines will for many months to come be chosen by the smartest gowning women, and she who can successfully combat the newest fads or combine them with these slender lines will be the envied of all her acquaintances. Most cleverly is trimming introduced on the skirts; the front breadth is drawn to one side or draped back to show an underskirt of lace or embroidery, always of the most elaborate description, and the same trimming is repeated in the waist, but half hidden there also under the soft folds of drapery. White Venetian point lace on black velvet so treated is most regal in appearance, but the same idea worked out in jet or jet and silver on a black satin gown will also win well deserved praise. To display and at the same time conceal would seem to be one of fashion's main desires this autumn, and just the glimpse that is given of rare lace or costly embroidery is almost more effective than where there is a more flagrant and ostentatious display afforded.

Almost too artistic, almost too startling are many of the new models for evening gowns that are exhibited to the seekers for the autumn and winter styles. Draped so tightly that locomotion would be practically impossible is one of the new models. The material, embroidered crepe de chine of the most exquisite texture, forms the upper part of the gown, which is draped over a satin robe, the satin of the finest, softest description. In the original model the effect of this tightly draped gown is far too extreme, too theatrical for ordinary use, but any woman with the slightest knowledge of dress can easily remedy the defects or rather modify the extreme to a most fascinating and becoming possibility and give that touch of originality and individuality that will make it one of the most popular of the season's fashion.

Extremely delicate in coloring and general effect are many of the newest models. White has returned to favor once again, while pale shades of grey, yellow, pink and blue are in great demand. The silver, crystal and pearl embroideries are especially well adapted to these colors and to the light transparent textures that this year are displayed in such numbers as to make the choice most difficult. The overskirt and double skirt style can be most easily carried out by the aid of the trimmings, for the latter are in themselves so attractive that when used to trim the upper skirt they not only do away with any hard lines, but in some fascinatingly subtle manner blend into the material itself, and while emphasizing a change of style from the long plain skirt, keep its charm of length and grace.

The embroidered tunic suit and the embroidered cuirass, which fit close to the figure, while so constructed as to seem like a loose armor, are both fashionable. The latter style calls for an almost perfect figure to be becoming; the former can be utilized to hide defects of nature and can be so dealt with as to display any good lines. Queer, odd colorings are immensely popular in these embroidered transparent tunics. Blue or cerise on black and grey, gold or silver on black and white, blue or mauve on pink and blue, were fashionable, but the combination must be most carefully treated. Turquoise or coral beads, quantities of them massed together, are very smart on black and white net, the coral on the

black and gray net being especially effective, while rhinestones are most cleverly utilized whenever possible, to give brilliancy or lighten a too dark effect. A pale grey satin with an overdress of net, with trimming of coral beads and rhinestones, is a most charming color scheme, provided always that the right shade of grey be chosen.

Surplice folds over the shoulders are invariably becoming, and there are many most attractive gowns made up this autumn that exhibit to the best possible advantage this fashion. If the gown is of satin or satin crepe de chine the material lends itself wonderfully to the design. Brocades and the heavier fabrics are not so good for this purpose, and therefore Fashion most cleverly has commanded that with them shall be combined lace of the finest description, tulle or chiffon, and for the moment the tulle is the most in demand on account of its being the more becoming material so near the face.

## Cut of the New Evening Cloaks

New evening cloaks and wraps are all on burnos or kimono lines. Variation, of course, is given in the trimmings, but the lines all suggest the kimono or burnos. In colorings they contrast with the dress worn underneath, but the linings are of the same shade as the dress, and very often of the same material.

For instance, a soft green satin evening gown embroidered in gold has an evening wrap or cloak in black satin, charmeuse, lined with the green satin of the dress, and touches of the gold embroidery appear on the cloak on the shoulders, collar and down the fronts.

## Cloak Trimmings

The trimmings are a complete change to what they used to be. The fur collar not so long ago was the recognized trimming of the evening cloak, but nowadays embroidery takes its place, and when fur is used it borders the hem.

Ermine is the one exception. The fur of kings—and queens—blends so charmingly with lace that ermine collars and stole effects softened with fine old lace, are still retained on many of the newest evening wraps.

The embroideries that have taken the place of furs to a large extent are very handsome confections of jet or metallic thread, with beautiful clasps ensue.

## Fur-Bordered Cloaks

Very picturesque are the evening cloaks in black satin, with colored linings and embroideries, with borders of mink and sable, and there are similar cloaks in color, such as coral pink, with hems of opossum, green with black fox, and primrose or soft grey with bands of chinchilla, all lined with black satin.

Another of the season's fancies in cloaks is satin or crepe de chine, veiled in mousseline de soie or chiffon to tone, or in some contrasting color which gives a shaded effect, the veiling being laid smoothly over the satin or crepe de chine surface.

## New Jewelry

Filigree is liked. Earrings are lengthy. Pierced work is in favor. Chrysoprase is much used. Peridot is noted in charming schemes. Old settings are a feature of much attractive jewelry.

An enamelled snake ring shows a splendid emerald in the head.

The "architectural" necklaces are good, providing they are beautiful and becoming.

Jewelry is a snare and a delusion unless it harmonizes with the costume and is suitable to the occasion.

## THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

A debate in the House of Lords on a full dress night when the attendance is fairly good, is a very interesting sight. It takes place in a very beautiful and inspiring chamber, much more beautiful and inspiring than the House of Commons. The first impression everyone gets who visits the House of Commons is one of disappointment. What! this small, rather dingy chamber the seat of that great assembly which rules an Empire? The prevalent color even of the House of Commons is unimpressive; it is a dull green, and even the benches seem to be worn and shabby. Then the chamber is much too small for the number of members it is supposed to house, and, finally, the glass roof has the effect of making it look dwarfed rather than lofty. In the House of Lords you find a great hall with a lofty roof, with great pictures on gigantic walls, and the seats are upholstered in a rich red, so that you have the sense of being in the mighty hall of some great palace.

The members are often as interesting as the hall. Apart from the great central figures—and when these figures were a Disraeli or a Salisbury you can understand what mighty personalities you could see in the House of Lords—apart from the great central figures, the general crowd is interesting, and largely because it is so individual. In the House of Commons there is a certain monotony even of dress. But in the House of Lords you see men who belong to a past age both in demeanour, in look, and in costume. Often you catch sight of a figure that seems to come straight from the eighteenth century; sometimes you see a figure that seems to walk straight out of the pages of Thackeray and the other Victorian authors.

Old Chap (weighed down with luggage)—"I say, my boy, tell me the quickest way to get to the station." Small Boy (aggravatingly slow)—"Well, the quickest way is to run to it."



# Literature Music Art

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN)

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"Gervase," by Mabel Dearmer: Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto.

Mrs. Dearmer has made of her hero an admirable character study in spite of his hide-bound religious principles. She has conscientiously shown how prenatal influences and early environment are the strongest factors in forming the character of a man and that in spite of his later desires and efforts of will he can never shake off his natural proclivities, but must be governed by them largely from infancy to old age. Gervase Alleyne, however, was no priggish saint; his animal tendencies were as strong as his spiritual ones, and the result of such an admixture means a strenuous career to the possessor. The plot hinges on the fact that he falls in love with his deceased wife's sister, but as his first wife had left him on their wedding night, and had never been more to him than wife in name, there was no legitimate reason why he could not have married the woman of his choice, except for the force of example. It was impossible to let the world know the true facts relating to the separation, and he was convinced that he would be looked upon as an outcast by the church, besides establishing a sinful precedent which many others would be glad to follow. However, he was ready to sacrifice his conscience for the sake of love, though she was confessedly irreligious. She had been educated in a convent, which perhaps accounts for her inclinations, as we all know the old adage relating to "minister's sons." She and Gervase had played together as children, but had not seen one another for years, when she returned home just as Gervase was about to leave for Oxford, and the two met. In the course of the conversation the following dialogue takes place. Gervase had told her that he cannot understand where she learned to be so frank, and Kate enlightened him.

"You haven't been in a convent for six years."

"But—I thought they taught you just the opposite in convents."

"They do. They teach you meekness and holy custody of the eyes. But I wouldn't be taught. I was a rebel from the first. I hate rules and laws and petty footling little sins. And oh, blessed Mary and all the Saints how I hate convents."

Gervase was a little surprised at the vehemence—not much, for the sunshine had got into his blood and he still basked in it. "But how did you avoid it—the atmosphere I mean?"

"I used to make up my mind every day that, whatever happened to me, I wouldn't be religious. I used to say at my prayers, 'O God, if there is a God—save me from being religious, because I just can't stand it.' Then I had a friend, Mabel Pike, an American girl whose people lived in a flat in Paris. I used to stay with her sometimes in the holidays. The Pikes hated what you call 'the atmosphere,' and Mabel only went to the convent because she was poor like me. I didn't really have a bad time there you know. Some of the girls liked me and I liked some of the nuns."

"Poor nuns!"

"Oh, I wasn't really bad to them, you know. I wouldn't have hurt their darling old feelings for the world. I used to make them bouquets sometimes."

"Bouquets?"

"Spiritual bouquets. You make a bouquet up of little paper flowers, and around the stalk of every flower you roll a bit of paper with one good deed you have done for the sake of your particular nun written upon it; it must be something difficult you know—saying an extra rosary, or getting up early in the morning, or giving money in charity, or something of that sort. When you have made your bouquet you give it to your nun, and then she loves you and prays for you especially."

"Are you a Roman Catholic?"

The girl shook her head.

"O no, mother said I was never to forget that I was a Protestant. She did not want me to go to mass or keep novenas, or things of that sort. But I always did, you know, and I think it is just as silly to be a Protestant as a Roman Catholic. I am not anything."

When the trouble begins and Gervase, influenced by his old tutor who is such an ascetic, monkish sort of a person that we can imagine him lighting the fires for the heretics had he lived a hundred or so years ago, and away from the magnetism of Kate's presence, writes her a letter telling her that he can never see her again, this is the reply he receives and, being a human being, though narrowed by orthodoxy he goes to her at once.

"My love," writes Kate, "I think you have broken my heart. But I must see you again. I can bring you no comfort, for I am distraught by the agony of this parting. If it had been death I could have borne it better, because then we should have been at least of one mind."

"As it is I cannot see why we are separated. A marriage which is right in other countries for men of the same faith as ourselves cannot be a sin in this country. God is one God. Is it some tribal deity you worship, who only rules in England and through the Bishops of the Church of England, or the great God of all men and all religions? You talk of His law: where is His law? Is it in Leviticus, or in the councils of your little branch of His Church or in your own heart? Were we Jews or Roman Catholics, this law would not divide us."

And what is this sacrament of marriage after all? It seems to me it covers a multitude of sins, and through it women may be sold into marriage as much as they were ever sold into slavery. Yet no one cries out at that.

"I cannot understand. Because some words were spoken over you and Miriam, you tell me we must never see each other again. It sounds to me like madness. O, my love, come to me, to say goodbye at least. Gervase, you owe me that, for I have loved you all my life, as much as any woman ever loved a man since the world was made. Come directly you get this tomorrow."

And though Gervase goes to Kate with his mind firmly made up that the meeting must be their last, man proposes and woman disposes.

"O, love, love, and can you go." The time has come to say goodbye, and Kate's tears were mingled now with breathy, sobbing laughter, which held no mirth but rather a terrified joy.

For one brief second that far-off world of past resolutions and past promises loomed dimly; and mechanically obedient to his pain he undid the clinging arms.

"I must."

It was only for a second. Kate leant against the wall where she had fallen helplessly. Her limbs seemed lifeless, her arms down-drooping, with the tired hands a little turned. She drew him to her with an inexorable witchcraft. All romance was there in that throbbing yet quiescent woman's figure—legend, song, the sound of armies and the scent of field-flowers. She was the sun of the world to him, the poetry, the music and the magic of the earth.

"Ah, Gervase, and can you go?" She raised beseeching lids and her eyes were dim. . . . And so "Night fell at King's Stratton, but its squire did not return."

And yet in the end it is Kate who insists that their happiness must end, and after months have passed in an agony of indecision to her, she makes up her mind, and sends him from her.

"I can never be your wife according to your Church's law," she tells him, "and that of your own conscience. You can never break away from the traditions of your Church; isn't it better to break away from what in your heart of hearts you believe to be a sin? But," she went on with difficulty, "Don't think that you have—what was your word—wronged me. I see things so differently. My training has been so different." And so they part, and it is Kate who stands as the best type of heroism in the book.

## SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS BY MACMILLAN & CO.

### Charles Major's New Novel

A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg, Charles Major's latest novel, is published (October 6). The scene of the story is laid in the court of the father of Frederick the Great. In the strange wooing of Princess Wilhelmina and in the self-sacrifice of the Margrave of Schwedt Mr. Major has found a romantic theme admirably adapted to his talent. Admirers of Dorothy Vernon and When Knighthood Was in Flower will find in this new romance of love and adventure the same spirit and dash that made the earlier novels so popular.

### The Book of Christmas

The first sign of the approach of Christmas is the publication (October 6) by The Macmillan Company of *The Book of Christmas*. This charming little volume is both in spirit and in form a return to an older fashion. It suggests in its general appearance an improvement upon the Christmas annual which was so familiar to our fathers and grandfathers. In spirit it suggests the simpler and more wholesome Christmas which they celebrated, and for which Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie pleads so earnestly in the introduction which he has contributed. The text of the book, comprising the best things that have been written about Christmas, its customs, beliefs, spirit and sport, is accompanied by a large number of striking decorative drawings, the work of George Wharton Edwards. There are, in addition, reproductions of a number of celebrated pictures by great masters, ancient and modern. The cover, designed by Mr. Edwards, is in keeping with the artistic excellence of his work and every detail shows the care bestowed upon the manufacture of the book.

### Versailles Through New Eyes

A thorough study from a new point of view of the life of Versailles under the "Grand Monarque" has been made by Ernest F. Henderson in *A Lady of the Old Regime*. The lady is the sister-in-law of Louis XIV., a woman, who for forty years, was an inmate of his palace and studied him and his court with remarkable powers, not only of observation, but of expression. The letters which she has left form the most important portion of the book, but Dr. Henderson has supplemented the picture which they present with information derived from all the other available sources. There has been so much written about Versailles that at first sight it would seem that nothing new can be said. Dr. Henderson, however, has succeeded in approaching the subject, the interest of which never seems to flag, from an altogether new standpoint.

### Mr. Riis' Old Home

The quaintness and charm of old Denmark stand out in a vivid light in *The Old Town*, the latest work by Jacob A. Riis. Readers of

Mr. Riis' earlier works do not need to be told that *The Old Town* is Ribe, the ancient capital of the Danish King Waldemar and the birth-place of the author. Ribe is rich in historical associations, but it is with the human side of the city that Mr. Riis deals almost exclusively. He has always been noted for the broad sympathy which he gives to the pleasures and sorrows of those about him. This trait was never more noticeable than now, when he is writing of his own boyhood and of scenes and people that are no less dear to him because his fortune has taken him far from them. It is a very fascinating picture that Mr. Riis gives of the city that for many years has stood more or less apart from the rush of the modern world, and the reader does not wonder that the author's eyes should turn back to the wind-swept plain by the North Sea. The whole spirit of the book has been caught with striking success by W. T. Benda in the sixty pictures which he contributes. Altogether, this is one of the most original and attractive books of description and reminiscence that has appeared for several years.

### Plays as Literature

Richard Burton calls attention to the significance of the growing tendency to publish in book form plays of more than temporary importance. To him this means the recognition of practical dramatic writing as literature, and he finds an excellent example of his theory in the publication of *The Melting Pot* by Israel Zangwill. "It is in every way," he says, "a good thing that a play so vital as one listens to it in a theatre should be offered in book form so that we may study it, whether as students of the drama, or simply intelligent play-goers. Every drama worth while should make this double appeal."

"*The Melting Pot* stands the test, too, because it is a piece of literature as well as a sterling melodrama with a nobly patriotic theme to carry it. It is more than a stage product; something to read and place in one's library. This is no surprise, for we have long had a right to expect literary work of a high quality from the writer."

### MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE

Michael William Balfe was born at Limerick, Ireland, in 1808. He early displayed musical ability, but was in no sense a prodigy.



His instruction was superficial, and at the age of 16 he was a pianist of no notable accomplishment, and a violinist, who was hardly even of second rank. He sang well, his voice being a pleasing baritone of no great volume. He made his debut at Drury Lane, in *Der Freischütz*, in 1825, and in the following year a wealthy family became interested in him and took him to Rome. In the following year, that is when he was 18, he composed a ballet, which was produced at Milan. He appeared in opera in Paris in the same year, only to find himself hopelessly out-classed by a group of artists of whom Mme. Sontag was easily the chief, and he returned to Italy, where he appeared in opera with small success, and composed many works that have been forgotten. He returned to England in 1835 and produced his opera, *"The Siege of Rochelle"*, which met with tremendous success. He became the most popular composer of his day, and he turned out work in lavish fashion. The only one of his operas, *"The Siege of Rochelle"*, which met with little success, is the *"Bohemian Girl"*, which was written in 1844. Balfe's success depended upon his ability to write music of a light and almost trivial character, easily rendered and easily remembered. He had little creative genius and only a poor comprehension of music as an art, for his best works are artistically crude. Yet he was undoubtedly the most successful of all British composers up to his time. He died in 1890.

It is harder to resist vices and passions than to toil in bodily labors.

## MR. LE QUEUX' MUCH-TALKED-OF NOVEL

William le Queux has written rather a remarkable book, from the preface of which we quote:

### If England Knew

No sane person can deny that England is in grave danger of invasion by Germany at a date not far distant.

This very serious fact I endeavored to place vividly before the public in my recent forecast, "The Invasion of 1910," the publication of which, in Germany and in England, aroused a storm of indignation against me.

The government, it will be remembered, endeavored to suppress its publication, because it contained many serious truths, which it was deemed best should be withheld from the public, and on its publication—in defiance of the statements in the House of Commons, and the pressure brought upon me by the Prime Minister—I was denounced as a panic-monger.

But have not certain of my warnings already been fulfilled?

I have no desire to create undue alarm. I am an Englishman, and, I hope, a patriot. What I have written in this present volume in the form of fiction is based upon serious facts within my own personal knowledge.

That German spies are actively at work in Great Britain is well known to the authorities. The number of agents of the German Secret Police at this moment working in our midst on behalf of the Intelligence Department in Berlin are believed to be over five thousand. To each agent—known as a "fixed-post"—is allotted the task of discovering some secret, or of nothing in a certain district every detail which may be of advantage to the invader when he lands. This "fixed-agent" is, in turn, controlled by a traveling agent, who visits him regularly, allots the work, collects his reports, and makes monthly payments, the usual stipend varying from £10 to £30 per month, according to the social position of the spy and the work in which he or she may be engaged.

The spies themselves are not always German. They are often Belgians, Swiss, or Frenchmen employed in various trades and professions, and each being known in the Bureau of Secret Police by a number only, their monthly information being docketed under that particular number. Every six months an "inspection" is held, and monetary rewards made to those whose success has been most noteworthy.

The whole brigade of spies in England is controlled by a well-known member of the German Secret Police in London, from whom the traveling agents take their orders, and in turn transmit them to the "fixed-posts," who are scattered up and down the country.

As I write, I have before me a file of amazing documents, which plainly show the feverish activity with which this advance guard of our enemy is working to secure for their employers the most detailed information. These documents have already been placed before the Minister of War, who returned them without comment!

He is aware of the truth, and cannot deny it in face of these incriminating statements.

It is often said that the Germans do not require to pursue any system of espionage in England when they can purchase our Ordnance maps at a shilling each. But do these Ordnance maps show the number of horses and carts in a district, the stores of food and forage, the best way in which to destroy bridges, the lines of telegraph and telephone, and the places with which they communicate, and such-like matters of vital importance to the invader? Facts such as these, and many others, are being daily conveyed by spies in their carefully prepared reports to Berlin, as well as the secrets of every detail of our armament, our defences, and our newest inventions.

During the last twelve months, aided by a well-known detective officer, I have made personal inquiry into the presence and work of these spies, an inquiry which has entailed a great amount of traveling, much watchfulness, and often considerable discomfort, for I have felt that in the circumstances, some system of contra-espionage should be established, as has been done in France.

I have refrained from giving actual names and dates, for obvious reasons, and have therefore been compelled, even at risk of being again denounced as a scaremonger, to present the facts in the form of fiction—fiction which, I trust, will point its own patriotic moral.

Colonel Mark Lockwood, Member for Epping, sounded a very serious warning note in the middle of 1908 when he asked questions of the Minister for War, and afterwards of the Prime Minister, respecting the presence of German spies in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and elsewhere. He pointed out that for the past two years these individuals, working upon a carefully prepared plan, had been sketching, photographing, and carefully making notes throughout the whole of East Anglia.

With true, he declared that this organized system of espionage was for one reason alone, namely in preparation for a sudden raid upon our shores, for "the Day"—as it is known in Germany—the Day of the Invasion of England.

The replies given by His Majesty's Ministers were colorless, though they both actually confessed themselves unable to deal with the situation! Under our existing law it seems that a foreign spy is free to go hither and thither, and plot the downfall of England,

while we, ostrich-like, bury our head in the sand at the sign of approaching danger.

The day has passed when one Englishman was worth ten foreigners. Modern science in warfare has altered all that. All the rifle clubs in England could not stop one German battalion, because the German battalion is trained and disciplined in the art of war, while our rifle clubs are neither disciplined nor trained. Were every able-bodied man in the kingdom to join a rifle club we should be no nearer the problem of beating the German invaders if once they landed, than if the spectators in all the football matches held in Britain mobilized against a foreign foe. The Territorial idea is a delusion. Seaside camps for a fortnight a year are picnics, not soldiering. The art of navigation, the science of engineering, or the trade of carpentering cannot be learned in fourteen days annually—neither can the art of war.

In response, we have held up to us the strength of our Navy. But is it really what it is represented by our rulers to an already deluded public?

Only as recently as March 29, 1909, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Balfour's vote of censure in the House of Commons, was compelled to admit that—

"A new situation is created by the German programme. When it is completed, Germany, a great country close to our own shores, will have a fleet of thirty-three Dreadnoughts, and that fleet will be the most powerful which the world has ever yet seen. It imposes upon us the necessity of rebuilding the whole of our fleet. That is the situation."

Germany is our friend—for the moment. But Prince Buelow now admits that the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger was no personal whim, but the outcome of national policy!

What may happen tomorrow?  
WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

If the incidents related in the story are founded upon fact, and we conclude they must be, then we shall hope that all German spies may, in reality, be outwitted as successfully as those in the book.

Spies of the Kaiser, by William le Queux: Macmillan Pub. Co., Toronto, Canada.

## WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

### Thomas A. Kempis

A sketch of the life of this monk has been given in these pages. He was born in the Province of Cologne about 1380, and died in 1471, in the 92nd year of his age.

Surely a humble husbandman that serveth God is better than a proud philosopher that, neglecting himself labourereth to understand the course of the heavens.

How much the more thou knowest, and how much the better thou understandest, so much the more grievously shalt thou therefor be judged, unless thy life be also more holy.

If thou shouldst see another openly commit sin, or some heinous offence, yet oughtest thou not to esteem the better of thyself; for thou knowest not how long thou shalt be able to remain in good estate.

All perfection in this life hath some imperfection mixed with it; and no knowledge of ours is without some darkness.

A humble knowledge of thyself is a surer way to God than a deep search after learning; Yet learning is not to be blamed, nor the mere knowledge of anything whatsoever to be disliked, it being good in itself and ordained by God; but a good conscience and a virtuous life are always to be preferred before it.

Glory not in wealth if thou have it, nor in friends because potent; but in God who giveth all things, and above all desireth to give thee himself.

If it be lawful and expedient that thou speak, speak those things which may edify.

An evil custom and neglect of our own good doth give too much liberty to inconsiderate speech.

We might enjoy much peace, if we would not busy ourselves with the words and deeds of other men, with things which appertain nothing to our charge.

No man is so perfect and holy, but he hath sometimes temptations; and altogether without them we cannot be.

Nevertheless temptations are often very profitable to us, though they be troublesome and grievous; for in them is a man humbled, purified and instructed.

Fire trieth iron and temptation a just man.

For God weigheth more with how much love a man worketh, than how much he doeth. He doeth much that loveth much.

The large liberty of others displeaseth us; and yet we will not have our own desires denied us.

We will have others kept under by strict laws; but in no sort ourselves be restrained.

And thus it appeareth how seldom we weigh our neighbor in the same balance with ourselves.

No man securely doth command, but that he hath learned readily to obey.





# An Hour with the Editor



## EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

One of the most remarkable men of modern times was Emanuel Swedenborg, or Svedberg. He was born at Stockholm in 1688. He came of a very prominent Swedish family, his father having been professor of theology at Upsala and bishop of Skara, and a man of exemplary piety, whose orthodoxy was somewhat questioned, because he claimed to be able to converse with angels. Emanuel at a very early age exhibited similar qualities; but he was no mere visionary. Physically he was rugged; intellectually he was brilliant; as a student he was ambitious. Natural science and engineering had great attractions for him, and he readily accepted the post of assessor in the Swedish College of Mines. In 1718 he gained distinction and the gratitude of his country by devising means, whereby the King was enabled, at the siege of Frederickshall, to transport his boats and galleys overland a distance of 14 miles. On the accession of Queen Ulrica he was ennobled and his name changed from Svedberg to Swedenborg. He continued his investigations into matters relating to mining, and for that purpose traveled quite extensively. His transformation from a student of physical science to an investigation of the occult seems to have been gradual. He appears to have always had a longing to comprehend the infinite and the spiritual and to gain something like a correct idea of the relations between God and man; but it was not until 1744, when he was 50 years of age, that he enjoyed what he called "the opening of his spiritual sight, the manifestation of the Lord to him in person, and his introduction to the spiritual world." Previous to this, he said he had had remarkable dreams and heard mysterious conversations, which culminated in the appearance of a Being, who said: "I am God the Lord, maker and redeemer of the world. I have chosen thee to unfold the spiritual sense of the Holy Scripture. I will myself dictate to thee what thou shalt write." He thereupon abandoned his study of science, and devoted himself to becoming familiar with the spiritual world. In 1747 he resigned his government position, accepting half his salary as a pension. He thereafter devoted himself to his new vocation and produced his great work, "Arcana Coelestia," in eight volumes, a work which he claimed was written under the direct inspiration of the Almighty Himself. He produced many other works devoted to an exposition of the principles of the New Church, his life being spent alternately in Sweden, Holland and England. He died in London in 1772.

Swedenborg always had the respect, confidence and love of his contemporaries, and he seems to have richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. His habits of life were simple, his food consisting of bread, milk and coffee. He made no distinction between day and night, sleeping when he felt the need of rest. Sometimes he remained in a trance for days together; but usually his intercourse with spirits was in broad daylight and with all his faculties alert. He does not appear to have concerned himself at all about demonstrating to others the actuality of his intercourse with spirits.

It would be impossible in the space here available to go into details as to the doctrines taught by Swedenborg. The fundamental idea seems to be that mankind can only appreciate the Deity in His aspect of a divine man, and that Jesus Christ was a manifestation of Him, the only manifestation of which the finite mind is capable of comprehending. The Deity Himself is infinite love; His manifestation is infinite wisdom. From God there emanates a spiritual sun, and from this emanates the sun of the natural world; in other words, the spiritual has its origin directly in God, and the physical in the spiritual. The spiritual and physical are distinct and yet are intimately related by substances, laws and forces. Each is complete in itself. The causes of all things are in the spiritual world; the final end is found in the Divine Mind. The object of Creation is the conjunction of man with the Creator.

Swedenborg taught that there are spirits of evil, and to these he attributed the fall of man, from a state which he describes as "conjunction with God." He rejected the doctrine of the atonement, claiming that the incarnation of God in Christ was that divine love might be made manifest. He maintained that the spiritual life is as real as the present life, and taught that marriage is an eternal relation. He claimed to have been a witness of the "last judgment," which he said took place in 1757 at which date the Second Advent of Our Lord occurred.

The New Church, as its adherents call it, or Swedenborgianism, as it is popularly known, is an active organization, although it is not numerically very strong, and is not increasing very rapidly, if at all. It can hardly be called an aggressive organization. It has never been the practice on this page to criticize the nature of any religious belief or the tenets of any religious organization. It is, however, allowable to say that even those, who find in Swedenborg's teachings and claims very much to which it is impossible for them to give assent, admit that "he felt, if he did not adequately expound, the harmony of the Universe, the fundamental unity of being and thought, of knowledge and will of the divine and the human." Many of the greatest thinkers have admitted that his insight into the depth of the Universe was profound; and it may be added that his theory of the intimate relation of the spiritual and physical seems to receive confirmation from discoveries in the latter sphere of investigation. But whichever intellectual doubts one may feel as to Swedenborg's teachings in all their details, there can be only one

view of his sincerity of purpose, his lofty appreciation of man's place in the Universe and of the ennobling effect of his doctrines upon those who accept them.

## MAGENTA AND SOLFERINO

When in 1849 Vittorio Emanuele, who is known to the English-speaking world as Victor Emanuel, became King of Sardinia, the condition of Italy was almost chaotic. Austria was exerting her best efforts to keep discord alive so as to secure possession of the region around the northern end of the Adriatic; the Kingdom of Naples was tottering; the various duchies were uncertain as to their future; the States of the Church, as the region over which the Pope reigned was called stood powerless amid the contending factions, and a republican movement was disturbing the popular mind everywhere. Amid all this confusion the House of Savoy alone stood firm and resolute. "The House of Savoy cannot retreat," said the Sardinian King, and henceforth it became evident that a new power had arisen, that must be reckoned with. Besides the large island of that name, the Kingdom of Sardinia included the region lying between Switzerland and the Mediterranean, the principal part of which was the Piedmont, whose inhabitants have always been a valorous and soldierly race. Victor Emanuel began his reign by advancing the reforms which his father had inaugurated, the chief of which was the restricting of religious corporations, and the state control of church property. Therein is to be sought the origin of the movement which culminated in the deprivation of the Pope of all temporal sovereignty. Events moved slowly until 1853, when Cavour became prime minister. The King recognized his commanding talents and his aspirations for a united Italy with Rome as its capital, and he was given almost a free hand. Cavour's first step was to offer the assistance of Sardinia to England, France and Turkey in the war against Russia. The offer was accepted, and the Sardinian troops distinguished themselves at the battle of the Tchernaya, in the Crimea. Thus Sardinia won for herself powerful friends, and her soldiers were inspired with the spirit necessary for the struggle, which was soon to be precipitated. Cavour's next step was to appeal to the powers against the misrule of the King of Naples. Great Britain would only promise non-interference; but Napoleon III., anxious to emulate the achievements of his great uncle, was ready to further the ambition of the Italian king and incidentally achieve a reputation on his own account by driving Austria out of the Northern Italian provinces, and thus leaving Sardinia free to deal with Naples. Austria meanwhile had grown apprehensive and had appealed to the powers to compel the disarmament of Sardinia. The answer was a declaration of war against Austria by France and Italy. The French army crossed the Alps early in the summer of 1859, and on June 4 the battle of Magenta was fought, followed on June 24 by the battle of Solferino, after which Napoleon basely deserted his ally and made peace with Austria. These battles were of immense importance to Italy notwithstanding the fiasco of the campaign later on, for it left the way clear for Cavour to carry out his plans. They can be classed in the list of great battles, and the credit of the victory rested with Marshal McMahon, created Duke of Magenta by reason of his splendid achievement in the first conflict. In the following Spring, Sardinia assumed sovereignty over Central Italy. The climax, for which Cavour had been preparing, had now arrived. The atrocities of the Neapolitan King goaded his subjects to rebellion, and thereupon Garibaldi emerged from temporary retirement and threw himself into the conflict. A few words must be said in passing of this remarkable man.

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in 1807. He was born at Nice. At the age of 26 he took a prominent part in the Italian national movement, and for his participation therein was condemned to death, but not until after he had escaped from the country. For fourteen years he led an adventurous sea-faring life, but in 1848 he served with the Sardinian troops against Austria, and later joined the revolutionary government at Rome and distinguished himself in the defence of that city against the French. He was compelled once more to fly from the country, and he went to Staten Island, New York, where he hired to a candle-maker. He returned to Italy in 1859, and in 1860 he invaded Sicily with about a thousand patriots and captured that island. He thereupon declared himself dictator, but acknowledged the supremacy of the Sardinian King, whom he regarded as the saviour of Italy. He died in 1882.

Victor Emanuel was careful to disavow responsibility for the acts of Garibaldi, although he was in full sympathy with him. He realized, however, that, with Austria upon his Northeastern frontier and France upon the West, it behooved him to be exceedingly cautious as to how far he countenanced movements which meant territorial aggrandisement. But Garibaldi was resolute, and the people flocked to his support. The Kingdom of Naples was soon in his hands, and thereupon Victor Emanuel took the only course open to him, and with the assent of the European powers marched an army across the States of the Church into Southern Italy, and accepted from Garibaldi the region over which he ruled as dictator. It was not until some years later that Rome was declared to be the capital of United Italy, but how this came about and how the temporal power of the Pope became extinguished as one of the consequences of another battle will be told in due course.

The place, which Magenta and Solferino

occupy in European history is important for two reasons, first because they marked a turning point in the history of Italy, and secondly because they inspired Napoleon III. with desires of military glory, which cost him his life. We have now reached the beginning of an important change in the political history of Europe. We saw in the sketch of the House of Hapsburg, how that family attained to the dignity of Holy Roman Emperor, which had come to mean the premier place in the Germanic federation. We shall in the next article, trace in outline the steps by which this exalted place passed into the hands of the Hohenzollerns.

## FORCE.

There seems to be a resemblance between vegetable force and animal force, as we have called them for convenience. Both find expression in growth, both set at defiance other forces. They resemble each other in so many respects, that on the purely physical side of animal life, what was said of vegetable life might be repeated in connection with the other. There is a close connection between the two. Vegetable life takes inorganic materials and converts them into food fit for the sustenance of animal life, and we fancy this is true even in the case of fishes. So little is known of the habits of fishes that it is difficult to speak with certainty in regard to their food, but in the last analysis it would probably be found that, while certain species are carnivorous, just as certain animals are, the substances which sustain the life of fishes at one time passed through the vegetable stage. Eliminating the mental and moral faculties, there seems to be nothing in animal force materially different from vegetable force. Hence it seems as if it would be right to speak of life as a force, including both the animal and the vegetable in the same classification.

But we are all conscious that there is in animal life a force that is absent in any other department of creation. It may be defined as the force of will. In the lower types of animal life this will-power may be rudimentary; but it is never wholly absent. We take a jelly-fish out of the sea. It looks like animated water. When it is in the sea, it is difficult to imagine that it possesses the power of decision, that it is capable of choosing between alternatives, and yet one would be rash to say that it does not. As we ascend higher in the scale of life, the existence of the power of decision becomes more and more strongly marked, until we find it so developed in mankind that one can set no limitations to it. It is of this that will be spoken of today.

What is this wonderful quality inherent in animal life that possesses the faculty of deciding between alternatives? So far as known, all living animal organizations have it. The movements of animalculae in a drop of water seem to an observer looking at them through a microscope to be purposeless, but this is probably because of our limited faculty of observation. Let us take the case of a living creature built on a scale large enough to bring its movements within the radius of our judgment, say, a house-fly, a butterfly, or a bee. That these are able to decide between the courses of action equally open to them will be conceded by all who give the matter any thought at all. Some years ago, a resident of Central America thought that if he took some northern honey bees to that land of perennial bloom, he would get a bountiful supply of honey, because the bees would work the twelvemonth through. But he was mistaken, the bees after the first year, realized that there was no necessity of storing up honey, and they abandoned the habit. This incident has frequently been cited as showing how difficult it is to say where reason ends and instinct begins; or the case may be stated the other way about. The origin of instinct is a subject over which there has been much discussion, one school of thinkers suggesting that it had its origin in intelligence, but in the course of time, became a fixed habit, almost mechanical in its nature. Another holds that it came about by necessary evolution. Dr. Romanes, in his treatise on instinct, says: "It is quite impossible that any animal can ever have kept its eggs warm for the purpose of hatching out their contents;" but this seems to be an assumption of the very fact that remains to be proved. He says that the incubation of eggs by hatching is only a variation of the habit common among cold-blooded animals of carrying their eggs with them for protection. But everyone who has kept hens knows that the protection of eggs does not seem to be a matter of any special concern to a hen until the desire for incubation is upon her, and he also knows that this desire for incubation will be manifested in certain hens for weeks together, during which they will not lay eggs. They will sit on almost anything. The passion for maternity, that will lead a hen to sit for weeks on a door-knob, can hardly be explained on the hypothesis that she is trying to protect her eggs. During the incubatory period a hen, and doubtless all other birds that brood over their eggs, develop a local fever, which increases the temperature of the breast to the point necessary for the hatching of the eggs. With vital force, whether in the animal or vegetable world, there seems to co-exist the instinct of reproduction, and the difference between an oak tree, encasing within the acorn the germ of life from which a new tree will be born, and the bird in its branches brooding over the eggs within her nest is in manner rather than in essence. This aspect of the question is a point at which evolutionists break down. Realizing the impotency of their line of reasoning to lead to any definite conclusion, they ask for millions

of centuries for the making out of processes the existence of which they assume. The instinct of reproduction is akin to the power of creation, and it seems as though one might say that its existence in animal and vegetable life is a proof that some intelligent exterior agency to matter can alone offer an explanation of it.

## THE SENSE OF PROPORTION

We are all lacking to some extent in a sense of proportion. The things by which we are surrounded seem to us to be the greatest things in the world. A man, who served in the engineer's branch of the Royal Navy, once said that what the admiral's wife did was of absolutely no consequence to the second engineer's wife; but what the first engineer's wife did was of supreme importance. This illustrates human nature about as well as anything else. Not many of us know the name of the prime minister of Austria-Hungary, and probably a good many of us neither know nor care if there is such an individual. Though he may have much to say as to the destiny of some forty millions of people, and have great influence upon the peace of the world, he is less important in the eyes of most of us than the alderman for our ward. The Tsar is a formidable personage; but in the eyes of the small boy, with an unlicensed dog, he is not to be compared with the poundkeeper. How many people who read this have the least idea what the Lohit Brahmaputra is? In a recent magazine twenty pages are devoted to it. Perhaps many of you know what the Brahmaputra is; but it is the Lohit Brahmaputra that is now referred to. Is it a man; a place, a system of philosophy or a tribe? It must be something of importance or twenty pages of a magazine would not be devoted to it. Do you happen to know where Burgos is? The chances are that you do not; yet Burgos has its municipal and social problems; there are ladies there who are in the swim and others who are not. It is a distinction to be a Canadian Lieutenant-Governor; but how many of you who read this can tell the names of them all? If the Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's cabinet should send in his personal card to you tomorrow morning, would you be quite sure whether he was a "statesman" or a book agent? Do you know who is the British Home Secretary, and can you tell us with certainty who Mr. Winston Churchill is, and how many there are of him?

When you have been on a railway journey and the train has stopped at some small city, and you looked out of the window and saw men and women moving through the streets, did it occur to you that they live in a world of their own and the doings of it are as great in their eyes as the doings of your world are in yours? Perhaps you have felt—most of us have—a feeling that as you sit in your Pullman you may appear to the people on the platform to be some one of consequence; but you don't. They look at you with the same indifference that you look upon the tourist sitting in an observation car. Perhaps you may be charged with weighty affairs, at least you think they are weighty; but even if the people on the platform knew all about them, the young miss who has strolled along to see the train pass, would be vastly more interested in knowing whether her particular friend of the opposite sex was likely to have any business calling him down to the station. We measure ourselves and our affairs by one standard and those of other people by another, and we suppose it is just as well, for after all we are really of more importance to ourselves than other people can be to us, and it is not selfishness to think so.

Now possibly there is no moral to these ramblings; but it may be not amiss to say that if we would all cultivate a sense of proportion we might save ourselves a good deal of unhappiness. Perhaps we would not put so much of a strain upon our souls, as some of us do, in an effort to be like other people. To the second engineer's wife the first engineer's wife is of importance, and to the first engineer's wife some one else is in the same relative position, and this is because of an absence of a sense of proportion. Did you ever climb a mountain? If you did, you must have observed how the differences in elevation, which seemed quite marked, when you were among the foothills, sink into insignificance when you stand upon the summit. To the balloonist, who ascends to a great height, the earth seems flat. There is a mental attitude attainable by all which will make what seem to be great differences matters of no importance. Doubtless it is not well to be too exclusive; but it is well to remember that our minds may be our kingdoms, and that all true happiness comes from within. Perhaps this follows from what has been said above, and perhaps it does not. It is true anyway; and if this article, which was suggested by the paper on the Lohit Brahmaputra, suggests to some people, who may be worried over a little social difficulty, that a sense of proportion is worth cultivating and that combined with a sense of humor it will make life's pathway smoother than it otherwise might be, it will do some good.

## A Century of Fiction

VII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugin)

Ouida's books are the echo of her own personality a personality that meant to its possessor a life of deliberate self-sacrifice, and a

death supremely pathetic. Nothing is more worthy of pity than the existence of men and women, who, thinking they have weighed wickedness and virtue in the scale and found wickedness far over-balancing the good, proceed to judge the world by their own standard, making no allowance for their own deficiency in judgment. The very fact that sin shows so black to us is due to the preponderance of the good. The very fact that we are hurt and astonished by evil doing, is because we are accustomed to the surroundings of light and beauty and unselfishness. Else would sin not effect us as it does, else would we grow callous to it and indifferent. It is the fashion, and always has been, for a certain class of men and women to speak with flippant bitterness of what they call the prevalence of vanity and jealousy, envy and malice and uncharitableness, but their works are only lip phrases surely. They look at the question from one narrow standpoint, admitting, most of them, that they find exceptions to the general rule in their own family, exempting their own parents, their brothers and sisters, their husband and their children from the sweeping condemnation, but they sigh that the rest of the world is cruel and heartless, and that good deeds and virtuous living have nothing at all to do with success. But the man they condemn most, perhaps, is someone's adored father, who has proved by a thousand deeds of personal heroism and self-denial his sterling worth to his children. And the woman, who is designated as designing and callous to the welfare of others, stands to those who love her as self-sacrifice personified. We are not capable of judging one another, no matter how fair-minded we pride ourselves upon being, and whether we want to believe it or not, it is a fact, nevertheless, that goodness is everywhere, among the poorest, the richest, and among the most sinning. Of course, all this has been said over and over again, and we forget it over and over again. Ouida forgot it, if she ever really admitted it; and her stories all tell the same pitiful tale of virtue trampled underfoot and passion enthroned; of selfishness triumphant over sweetness and purity and charity. She had no faith in modern society. She hated intensely all that was artificial and superficial, and saw little else in the world but the innocent suffering for the guilty and virtue going unrewarded. All the same, she does not convince us of the impracticability of noble ideals, nor the worthlessness of unselfish aspirations. But upon unformed minds her books cannot have a salutary effect; and it is only those who are capable of forming their own conclusions, who can read them without being impressed by their unwholesome bitterness. One exception must always be made, for her children's stories are among the sweetest that have ever been written.

Ouida was born in 1840 at Bury St. Edmunds. She was an English woman of French extraction, and her real name was Louise de la Ramee, Ouida being a contraction of her Christian name used by her sister when a baby. She was brought up in London, and at an early age began to write for periodicals. Her first novel was Granville de Vigne. It is a romance dealing with people in high life; indeed, the aristocratic element figures largely in all her stories, an element which she affects to despise for its many evil qualities, though she is not blind to its good ones. But Ouida never mingled in society, high or low, and her information must have been founded to a great extent upon hearsay. During the last years of her life she lived in Italy and France, but always isolated more or less from her fellows. It is only a few months since she died, a little old lady, grown more sarcastic with age, and followed to her lonely grave by one mourner, a serving woman.

And yet Ouida had claims to genius; her books teem with wonderful descriptions, and through them all runs a golden vein of poetry. She clung tenaciously to the good, though she believed in the preponderance of evil. She was a remarkable writer, and yet she was not "great" in every respect, for genius is above prejudice.

Her novels of Italian life are among her best; they abound in almost magical description, for as we read we are transported, as it were, to the scenes which she describes, and can see those places, rich in poetic tradition, which Petrarch, Dante and Raphael have immortalized. Someone has said that Ouida's stories are to grown-up people what fairy stories are to children, quite frankly exaggerated for the sake of effect or beauty, but appealing to an element in our characters which many of us have never wholly outgrown. This accounts probably for her very large circle of readers.

One of the most noted of her stories, and one which has been dramatized and played times without number, is "Moths." This story deals with unscrupulous women of rank, who have been spoiled through a surfeit of luxury. Lady Dolly, one of the worst examples, has a daughter who has been brought up away from her influence, and who has grown to be a beautiful, pure-minded, truth-loving girl. Her pathetic experiences when she returns to her mother and her mother's wicked world form the theme of the novel. As a story it is interesting to many, and as a play it never seems to fail to attract.

He—"Do you really think your father will consent to my marrying you?" She—"Well, I heard him tell me last night that he'd thrash you if you didn't."

Passenger—"I say, conductor, there's an old gentleman fallen off the bus." Conductor—"That's all right, he's paid his fare."



# RURAL, AND SUBURBAN

## WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT WALL GARDENING

We are bound to come to it! The day will surely come when there will be thousands of miles of high, brick walls in America—too high for thieves to climb over. For in a few centuries America will be as crowded as England or, at least, the land will contain all the people it can support. There will be thieves then and they will want the fruit. Common fruit may even then be grown in big orchards without walls, but the finest fruit will be grown on dwarf trees, in private gardens, behind high walls of brick or stone.

All this is a shocking thing to say, and it has required a whole year for me to screw my courage up to the point of saying it. For the expense of such a system of gardening is enormous. But there are only two other alternatives. One is to do without the best fruit; the other is to employ the high hedge. The latter certainly costs less than a wall at the beginning, but is it any cheaper in the end? Consider the cost of trimming privet three times a year for a hundred years! Will privet last that long? Remember that it may take twenty years of your life to grow a perfect hemlock hedge eight feet high. And weigh this carefully: Walls do not steal plant food from the soil; hedges do. You must either buy more fertilizer than necessary every year or else make a partition of some kind below the surface of the earth in order to restrain the hedge roots. A hedge may be more beautiful than a wall but I doubt if it costs less in the long run.

Is a wall ugly? No—not in England, and it need not be in America after the second year. For the quickest way to cover any big surface with living beauty is to use vines. And the beauty of English vine-clad walls is a thing to haunt you in your dreams.

I am even hopeful that we can by the use of walls attain in three or four years much of the mellowness which age alone is popularly supposed to give. True, mosses and lichens will never flourish in our hot, dry summers as they do in the cool, moist climate of England. But we can give the crowning touch to an otherwise perfect garden by growing in chinks of the wall, steps, and garden walks those precious little flowers which captivate the heart of every American the moment he sets foot within the sacred enclosure of a venerable English garden. We cannot establish wallflowers or snapdragons on our garden walls, but certainly we can have the red valerian which glorifies many a ruined castle and cathedral, the yellow fumitory, with its fascinating foliage and six months of bloom, the yellow wall pepper, the lavender Kenilworth ivy, the quaint rosettes of houseleek, the fragrant wild pinks, and many other precious little gems. We can do this by not plastering even with the brick, but leaving a shallow space for soil and by leaving out a brick, or half brick, at frequent intervals along the top of the wall.

The English get mossy effects in two or three years by sowing the seeds of certain wonderful little plants like New Zealand burrs or acenas, which make mossy carpets right in a gravel walk without a particle of soil in sight. Why can't we do this too?

Just look for a moment at the flowers that grow on the roof of the little shelter house at the end of Mr. William Robinson's bowling green. It is natural to suppose that a roof would be about the hardest place in the world for plants to grow. Yet on this one roof there are perhaps twenty species of flowers! I wish I could give a life-size portrait of every different kind. Some of these miniature islands of bloom are perfect little poems. Now, this sort of thing we can do. True, we cannot buy slates that have been on old barns for 300 years, but we can have them specially quarried if necessary, and if we insist upon it we can get good, square, broad, flat, honest, red tile—the kind you see everywhere on old houses in England. These we can have laid in such a manner that plenty of earth can be put in, without interfering with necessary cement or causing a leak. Then we can get sheets of moss from the woods on which some of the flowers will eventually self sow. And in the pockets of soil we can put plants of stone-crop or sedum (a fascinating genus of many colors and textures) which will live on your roof when it gets so hot that you cannot bear your hand upon it and so cold that the thermometer drops far below zero.

Another enchanting feature of English gardens is the crannied flower in the steps that lead to the garden and between the flagstones of the path. You ought to see the Kenilworth ivy filling every chink in the steps, softening every sharp corner, obliterating the bad architecture and caressing all the good. If you cannot go to England you can see the very thing I speak of in the frontispiece of that new classic, "The American Flower Garden," by Neltje Blanchan. Instead of having solid stone steps the English often leave a crack an inch or two wide which runs the full length of each tread. Such spaces they fill with earth and in them they plant rock-loving flowers. I should be afraid to have such a strip of earth more than two inches wide because the heaving and cracking are so much greater here, where the mercury drops twenty degrees below zero.

The finest chance of all, however, comes to every man who has any sloping ground to deal with. For then retaining walls are necessary and, though this particular treatment struck me as being very beautiful, it may not suit your fancy—too formal and too little variety. If so, I challenge you to go to your library and draw out "Wall and Water Gardens" by Gertrude Jekyll. If that doesn't open your eyes

to a wonder of beauty I miss my guess. For the treasures of the alpine regions of the world seem to be unlocked by the process known as "dry-walling." A dry wall is one that is put together without mortar. And I will soon show you why you ought always to make a dry wall whenever it is strong enough to do the work in hand.

Hire an ordinary laborer—no need of a high-priced stonemason or expert gardener. Provide him with a lot of alpine or rock-loving plants. And as each stone is laid, lay in some of these plants, sprinkling the roots with a little fine sandy soil—not enough to prevent the stones from setting firmly, but just enough to encourage the roots to run clear to the end of the wall in search of food. Back of the wall pack a layer of gritty earth. The plants will soon find this and revel in it, for there they will have that combination of perfect drainage and never-failing moisture which they can get nowhere else on your place, save in a well-constructed rock garden. Thus you will be able to grow many choice flowers which would perish on level ground because of winter wetness. Famous examples of this in England are the Wall-flower, snapdragon and Cheddar pink.

Even better than this scheme for America is a kind of wall garden I saw at Waltham Cross, at the home of Sir Hugh Myddleton. The lay of the land required a wall only two or three feet high to keep a bank of earth from tumbling into the driveway. When a wall is as low as this it is possible to use more earth than stone and thus get enough soil in the wall itself to support a luxuriant growth of vines. But, of course, it is a great advantage to have behind the wall an inexhaustible supply of moisture and plant food. The wall I speak of had just enough rocks in it to hold the bank together and these rocks were all but obscured by vines and flowers. It was pleasant, however, to catch a glimpse of the rocks occasionally, as they gave a feeling of stability. I should not expect so crude an arrangement to be effective for the rock roses or helianthemums which glorify English walls of the same character, or any of the more difficult alpine, such as edelweiss, gentians or saxifrages. The proper thing for such is a scientifically constructed rockery. But I think this plan of having more earth than stone gives us a chance to paint long low walls with great stretches of easily grown perennial flowers—sheets of golden tuft in April, fragrant breadths of rock cress and woodruff in May, cool lines of Cerastium tomentosum or "snow in summer," cascades of wild pinks in June, tender blue alpine forget-me-nots, dainty masses of Kenilworth ivy, and hundreds of little blue spires of veronicas—all of which have the true Alpine feeling. (All these you can buy in the form of plants next spring or raise from seed which is best sown in a coldframe in July.)

If you will take a slow automobile ride this afternoon and examine the stone and brick retaining walls that line the road in city and country your eyes will be opened to a sickening amount of ostentation and stupidity.

People who have to deal with sloping land generally do one of two foolish things. The stupid thing to do is to make steep banks of grass with sharp, formal edges. These terraces are difficult to mow and costly to maintain in perfect condition. At best they are dull, compared with a real lawn or with the beauty that may be had by retaining natural contours and planting the banks with flowering shrubs and vines. For these have longer roots than grass and are therefore better adapted for holding the soil and preventing wash-outs. And a border of shrubbery makes a lawn more beautiful, because it acts like the frame of a picture.

The ostentatious way to treat sloping land is to build a fancy stone wall and leave all its surface exposed so that people may be impressed by the amount of money spent thereon. If mortar is necessary it is better to build strongly but simply and partially cover the wall with a variety of climbers and trailers. Even when we do this how little imagination and taste we commonly employ! We use miles of Japanese ivy as if it were the only vine in the world! Yet if the wall is beautiful it is a great mistake to hide it altogether, because wall and vine could each set off the other's beauty. Moreover, Boston ivy (or ampelopsis) clings so tightly that it emphasizes every artificial line instead of softening it. Again, it rarely occurs to us to plant vines above a wall and let them hang down. Yet our own Virginia creeper is far more beautiful as a trailer than as a climber. And every one who has to build retaining walls can transform them into veritable hanging gardens, simply by planting in the earth above them wild grapes, Virginia creeper, wild clematis, multi-flora roses, Hall's honeysuckle, and bitter-sweet. A variety is better for the roadside than a monotonous expanse, and the combination just mentioned will give beauty the year round.

Mind you, I do not advocate a high brick wall around the whole estate, such as you see everywhere in England! It will be a long time before every country roadway in America is an unbroken vista of high walls and hedges. I doubt if we shall ever come to that for it implies the aristocratic spirit, while garden and retaining walls do not. But whenever it is necessary to build a wall around any property and it is impossible to plant vines above, my advice is this: Plant flowering vines wherever there is plenty of sun, and on the shady walls plant English ivy and climbing euonymus—not the trifling variegated kinds of euonymus, which fall an easy prey to San Jose scale, but the common green-leaved kind, which eventually is garlanded with red berries that are full of cheer all winter. Of these two evergreens we can hardly get too much;

for never in the North will they thrive as wantonly as in England, and never will our climate deal as lovingly with architecture as the English mosses, lichens and algae. We shall have to plant millions of climbing euonymus and millions upon millions of English ivy before American roadsides may attain the classic dignity and beauty of old England.

Meanwhile every one of us who owns a bit of sloping land can make a retaining wall that shall be a perennial vision of floral beauty. Everyone who wishes to soften the newness or hardness of architecture may do so by planting vines or by sowing the seeds of cranny-loving flowers. And everyone who can afford high brick walls around his garden should have them for the following reasons. They will protect the fruit from thieves. They will enable you to grow figs in the North, and the new race of hardy citrus fruits that will soon be here. They will make your kitchen garden yield from one to three months longer. They will shelter your children so that they may play outdoors in winter. On their north side you may grow English ivy and probably many other evergreen climbers from subtropical regions. They will make an effective background for hardy perennial flowers. And last but not least, they will surely give you some of the charm of an English garden, for without privacy, there can be no charm—Wilhelm Miller, in "Country Life in America."

## HANGING BASKETS

There are nooks and corners around every home—indoors as well as out—where hanging baskets will give an added beauty, if the baskets are what they should be in the way of thrifty growth.

Any sort of receptacle may be made to serve as the basket, and may be filled with all sorts of plants, or with a mass of one variety; and, more than this, more plants may be grown to the square inch of soil than in any other way, without having the appearance of being unduly crowded.

Not so many years ago, the only hanging baskets seen were small ones inside the window; but nowadays we see them everywhere, and many of the most beautiful ones are used as verandah ornaments. For this purpose the basket must be large to be effective, and wire baskets lined with moss furnish the greatest amount of space, with the least weight, of anything so far provided. An ox-muzzle serves the purpose very satisfactorily.

When filled, such a basket is too heavy to be lifted down and up when it needs attention (which is every day), and the best way of overcoming the difficulty is by the use of small pulley-blocks. It would be useless to tell, in detail, just how to rig the blocks, as any person who puts them up will see how to adjust them to the needs of each location.

Another good idea is a small tub used as a basket and filled with Boston ferns, which hide the tub completely. The method of hanging is by iron rods bent to a hook at each end. These rods are made from one-fourth inch iron, and cost but a trifle if made by a blacksmith. The writer has several, ranging from twelve to thirty inches in length, and hooks them together, one onto another, to bring the baskets to any desired height.

The statement that almost anything will serve as a "basket" is literally true, and two of the most beautiful ones the writer ever owned were the heavy ash pans from discarded stoves. When painted green their origin was never suspected, and the heavy balls were just right for hanging them by.

A neighbor made some fine baskets by cutting the large end from summer squashes, scooping out the meat, and letting the shells dry. Some were painted green and others left the natural color. Sometimes a pot of earth was set into the shell and sometimes the soil was filled into the shell, but many times they were filled with water and were, in fact, hanging bouquet holders, though the trailing habit of the things which were put into them gave every appearance of being grown in the usual way. This scheme is a good one, for the reason that plants and vines will keep in perfect condition for weeks, with very little care given to them.

In order to support the number of plants required to make a really effective basket, soil must be very rich at first, and, as soon as the plants show, by a less thrifty growth, that the soil is exhausted, begin to give liquid fertilizer of some kind. In preparing the soil, do not use raw manures. Have whatever is used well rotted and thoroughly mixed through the soil.

When feeding the plants if barnyard fertilizer is used, pour boiling water over it to kill insects and weeds. Let it cool; dilute it, and use at least once a week; in this way there is no danger of burning the roots. If commercial foods are used, follow directions found on the packages.

When filling the baskets, be sure that a space of an inch or more is left at the top, and have the soil lowest in the centre; both points being observed for the sake of having the water which is poured on held until it can soak into the soil, instead of running off as fast as poured on. Another good plan is to put in the centre of the basket a dish with the bottom broken out (the plants will hide it); crowding the edge into the soil just far enough to hold the dish upright, and keeping it full of water to gradually filter down among the roots.

More baskets are a failure because of a poor supply of moisture than from any other cause. Being exposed to the air at every point, they lose moisture rapidly by evaporation, and,

being so closely filled, the roots quickly take up all the moisture the soil holds. Both these losses must be made good or the plants show the effects very quickly.

What plants to grow in a hanging basket, is a question frequently heard. It seems to me I have seen almost everything made to serve the purpose from beautiful palms down to the commonest plants. Many which are usually grown as climbers are equally fine as trailers, and well suited to use in baskets and, in fact, almost any but the very rigid, stiff-stalked plants will adapt themselves to basket use.

When the large baskets which have grown outside during the summer are in fine condition, one is sometimes puzzled to know what to do with them when the weather makes it necessary to take them inside. If there is a suitable place to hang them, with good light, that is all that is needed; but, if such a place is not available, place the basket on a small stand where the drooping plants can trail downward. Some baskets so placed were the most ornamental features of a large collection during several winters.

When the wire baskets are placed on a stand, a receptacle of some kind, in which the bottom of the basket can rest, should be placed under it, to catch the water that runs through the soil and hold it where the plants can make use of it, and to protect the stand.

A plate will serve the purpose; but a round-bottom tin wash basin is better, because it is deeper and more nearly the shape of the basket. A cheap tin one answers the purpose, and, if given a coat of green paint, is not noticeable. When the basket is to be hung, make a few holes close to the top of the basin (by driving a small nail through the tin) and fasten it to the basket.

As usually hung, baskets are quite near the ceiling where the air is hotter and dryer than lower down, and it must never be forgotten that it requires plenty of water, both on the foliage and in the soil, to counteract such a condition. There are little "sprayers" which throw a fine mist made for spraying the foliage, but if one is not available a common perfume atomizer, used every day, will answer the purpose. It takes but a moment of time and makes no muss, as all the water sprayed out will cling to the leaves.

Another good plan is to set pans of hot water directly under the baskets, but not too close, and let the steam help supply the needed moisture; the thirsty leaves will drink it in as they would dew.

Washing the foliage is another requirement; for the laws of cleanliness apply to plants as well as to people; and a dirty plant can no more be healthy or beautiful than could a dirty person.

If it is not desirable to keep the baskets during the winter, remove any fine plant that may be unadapted to "storage," and then place in the cellar, where, if watered two or three times during the winter, the roots will keep in fine condition and be ready for vigorous growth the next season.

Whatever else is, or is not done, don't leave the baskets hanging on the verandahs, for their winter appearance detracts as much from the appearance of the home as their summer beauty added to it—give them at least the care required to put them out of sight.

While the foregoing comments seem to be specially directed toward baskets grown for outside decorations, they are just as applicable to the one planned for window use, from the start.

The law that applies to a hanging basket in one place applies to it in other places, and what applies to it in size applies to other sizes. So, whether your basket is large or small, intended for outside or inside use, these rules apply: Have as many plants as possible in them, keep them clean, give them liquid fertilizer when they show signs of needing it, give them good light, and give them all the moisture they can use on both soil and foliage.—Suburban Life.

## ROSES WITH YELLOW FLOWERS

The question of employing roses of distinct coloring is one that frequently engages the attention of gardeners, and in this respect no group presents greater difficulties than that wherein the color is some shade of yellow. With tea roses this difficulty is not so manifest, but in all other sections this coloring is restricted to comparatively few varieties. Within the last few years some valuable additions have been made to this color group, particularly among dwarf bedding roses.

Hybrid teas—These include Mrs. Peter Blair and Betty, two varieties sent out by Messrs. Alex. Dickson & Sons, the former a lovely chrome yellow flower having a deeper colored centre; the latter with a coppery tinge suffusing the golden-yellow ground. Mme. Philippe Rivoire was introduced by M. Pernet-Ducher, and in this variety the flowers are globular, and of an apricot-yellow shade, the centre being generally paler. Instituteur Sirdey, from the same source, has very deep golden flowers. Florence Pemberton, also from Newtownards, is creamy-white, flushed with a pale shade of salmon-pink; while from M. Pernet-Ducher we have such well-tried sorts as Gustave Regis, creamy-yellow; Le Progres, nankeen-yellow, deeper in bud; Mme. Pernet-Ducher, buds canary-yellow, the petals tinted carmine outwardly; and Mme. Ravary, with golden-yellow buds, deepening to orange-yellow when expanded.

Tea roses exhibit a wider variety of yellow flowers, but as they are none too hardy their position should be carefully chosen and some protection be given around the base of the

plants during winter. This section is characterized by having delicately colored and richly perfumed flowers. Mme. Falcot, nankeen-yellow; Mme. Margottin, lemon-yellow with flushed centre; and Mme. Hoste, yellow-white passing to a deeper shade, are three old varieties introduced by MM. Guillot and Sons. Isabelle Sprunt (sulphur-yellow) and Jaune d'Or (golden-yellow) were both raised about the middle of last century. Medea (lemon-yellow) and Sulphurea (sulphur-yellow) were both raised by Mr. Wm. Paul; while Lady Mary Corry was raised by Messrs. A. Dickson & Sons. Mme. Chedane Guinois-seau produces long, pointed buds, which open light canary-yellow; and Mme. Jeanne Philippe is a beautiful variety with nankeen-yellow flowers. Perle de Lyon has dark yellow flowers, often tinted apricot; Perle des Jardins has globular straw-yellow flowers and orange centre, and Perle des Jaunes is a beautiful deep golden-yellow flower.

Among new tea roses those that promise well include Azeline Morel, with long, tapering buds of creamy-yellow, with a distinct carmine reverse on outside petals; J. F. Giraud, a golden-yellow flower, the buds of which are oval; and Lena, an Irish rose with apricot buds, which open primrose-yellow. Mme. P. V. Bernier is a fine deep yellow flower, paler towards the edges of the petals.

Noisette roses share with the hybrid teas a perpetual-flowering character, and they generally succeed best when lightly trained to cover walls; in nearly every instance the foliage is extremely beautiful, often ruddy-purple on the young growths, and the flowers are highly perfumed. Fortune's Yellow and Cloth of Gold are two lovely roses, somewhat tender, and both require a warm wall to develop their beauty to the utmost. The former has pointed buds, often tinted with carmine; the latter is of a chrome-yellow color. Reve d'Or is a vigorous subject, producing yellow flowers in great freedom. Mme. Pierre Cochet and W. A. Richardson are somewhat similar in coloring and character of growth. Bouquet d'Or is a large, free, yellow flower.

A most distinct and graceful rose for a house wall is the yellow Banksian, and where ever its requirements are understood and provided, it forms a most charming feature in April and May, when in flower. Kronprinzessin Victoria is a splendid autumn-flowering Bourbon rose, with elongated buds, which open sulphur-yellow. Soleil d'Or is a hybrid rose, suitable for pillars; the color is variable, opening yellow-orange and soon changing to reddish-gold.

Of the hardiest climbing roses yielding yellow flowers, Electra is conspicuous by reason of its dense panicles of small cream-colored flowers; Aglaia, an effective variety, requires light training in order to thoroughly mature the wood; the flowers are of good size, and of a bright canary color. Gardénia is a lovely rose in bud; these are of the brightest yellow, but soon fade to a pale cream shade. Alberic Barbier and Jersey Beauty are Wichuraiana roses, with rich, glossy, metallic leaves. The former produces semi-double, creamy-white flowers, which are somewhat deeper towards the centre; the latter has single flowers of a pale yellow, the shell-like petals being much enhanced by the deep colored stamens in the centre.

## KEEPING GERANIUMS OVER WINTER

Not every housekeeper knows that the ordinary horseshoe geranium can be quite successfully kept over winter, by lifting the plants carefully from the garden-beds, tying strings around the stalks just above the roots and hanging them from nails in the beams of the cellar.

I have kept on an average of eight out of ten plants put up in this way. Some years they will appear almost dead, but will come out beautifully as soon as they are put into the ground and thoroughly soaked in warm water.

Do not put them out too early, as the change from the cellar to the outside low temperature sometimes chills them and destroys the little vitality that remains.

Where space is limited this is a good way to keep them, or if the plants are very large; indeed, the larger they are the more likely they are to come through safely.

Small plants may be potted and placed on a shelf near enough to the cellar window to get a fair amount of light. Give but little water, none at all until the leaves begin to fall down upon the stalks, then the merest sprinkle to make them damp, not wet.

Many plants will go safely through the winter in a light cellar if they are not given too much water, which is the almost universal mistake of amateur florists.

Plants potted in sand or light loam are more likely to survive cellar wintering than those in heavy soils which retain water for a considerably longer period.

Heavy soils often grow sour and mildew and rot the plants, while sandy soils are sweeter and more wholesome in such close confinement.

The plants should not be trimmed, even the dead leaves and stalks may remain. They seem to do much better put up just as they are, and if clods of earth adhere to the roots, so much the better.

Too much attention to plants is sometimes worse than a little wholesome neglect.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of ennobling thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing soul-wasting struggle with worldly annoyances.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## IN THE COILS OF A CONSTRICTOR.

"Do constrictors bite?"  
The traveler, just back from a two years' trip through the wilderness of the Amazon Valley laid down his cigar and looked irritated at my question. When the smoke from his black cigar had resumed its orderly puffs, however, I ventured further. "I would like to know a lot more about those big fellows. How long do they ever grow? I have read that it's all the way from twelve to twenty-five feet."

"To begin with, you must remember that if a boa could not change his length, he could not be a constrictor, for the ability to do so enables him to crush his prey. The largest one that I saw measured had been captured and brought into Para by some Indians. Asleep on the floor, it measured sixteen and a half feet, and looked about the size of a five-inch stove-pipe. I have no doubt it could extend its length, or contract it, anywhere between the figures you mentioned. Before a constrictor can coil about its prey, it must obtain an anchorage, and its slender, sharp teeth, curved slightly backwards, are used for that purpose, and that only."

"Dangerous?" Yes, just as a bull is dangerous.

"The anaconda?" It is a distinct species, even larger than the boa; a specimen in the British Museum measures twenty-nine feet in length, and much larger specimens have been killed. The naturalist Bates believes they attain at least forty feet. Though they spend part of the time on land, their home is in the tepid waters of the rivers and lagoons, where they may sometimes be seen thrashing the water, either at play, or in pursuit of a victim.

"The boa constrictor lies in wait where wild creatures come to drink; but the natives will see one as quickly as you or I would see a bull in a pasture. Only one instance of a loss of a human life by one of these creatures came under my personal observations; indeed, I did not even hear of any others, save in vague rumors."

"The victim in this instance was a young Irish sailor, Jimmy O'Dowd, who had deserted his ship at Para, and worked his way up river to the plantation I was visiting. Here he worked in the cane fields for his board, until attacked with chills and fever. He had partially recovered, but at that time was not able to work in the hot sun of the open fields."

"One day he went fishing in the mill pond. A road ran along the side upon which the house stood, and he had gone to the other, which was heavily wooded to the very bank. In order to reach that side, one must either cross by boat, or walk a long way around the pond's end. Jimmy took the boat, and had tied it up in plain sight of the house, and sat down near it to fish."

"I was reading on the piazza, and two of the ladies of the household were there with me, doing some fancy work. All the men were busy in the fields or the mill."

"The first intimation we had that there was trouble were terrified yells of 'Help! Help!' from across the pond. Instinctively we looked to where O'Dowd had been sitting near the boat. He was now standing, his left arm stretched upward, and waving wildly, as he continued to shout. Something that moved seemed to pinion his right arm, which was held to his side. A moment later, he fell, and his cries ceased."

"I had no idea what the trouble was, until the men who had been at work in the mill rushed out, shouting 'Cobra Assou! Cobra Assou!' (great snake) and started to the rescue, most of them going round the end of the pond, while three plunged into the water to swim across. These, however, got entangled in the sunken tree-tops, and were the last to reach the victim, who was dead before help arrived."

"I waited until I had seen one of the men despatch the monster, by severing the head, whose jaws still kept their hold on the shoulder where the creature had first fastened to his victim; then I called to one of the men to come and take me over in the boat."

"When the creature was dead it at once relaxed so that its victim could easily be drawn from the encircling coils. I will not describe the boy's appearance, I wish I could forget it. With the exception of the head, I doubt if there was a bone remaining unbroken, and no one part of the body was larger in diameter than another. O'Dowd had been a short man, but this thing would have measured fully six feet in length."

"I have read that the constrictor kills its victim by covering its mouth and nose with its coils, so suffocating them. In this case the face was not covered at any time, but the terrible compression must have forced the breath from his lungs, and prevented their being refilled; perhaps as speedy and merciful a way as death could come."—Dewey Austin Cobb, in Outdoor Life.

## COCK AND SNIPE IN SOUTH WALES

Pembrokeshire is an ideal country for rough shooting, and it is wonderful how many cartridges you may get through in a day when wandering amongst the glens, bright even in January with golden gorse blooms and russet, red-brown fern, and wooded lower down where the stream whispers amongst the alders and rose-tipped branches of the dogwood. After a wet and stormy night three of us left a beautiful old Welsh mansion not far from the Clydau River, well sheltered by beech woods, where we used to take toll of the wood-pigeons on windy evenings as they came in to roost. We had waited for the rain to stop, so it was nearly noon when we reached a

rough sedge pasture, with a tiny brook at the bottom overgrown with willows and dogwood. With a shrill cry a snipe rose, and fell beyond the brook to a second barrel, and was safely retrieved. One or two snipe rose wild, disturbed by the Sealpham terrier and the four spaniels, which, together with a stately retriever, formed the pack. Soon we came to a glen, densely wooded at the bottom with alder and willow, with red-leaved brambles and coarse grass for undergrowth, whilst here and there a great beech or oak towered above all. Great moss-covered rocks peeped out here and there, and on the hillside above they lay scattered everywhere amongst the bracken. "Cock back!" came now from the lungs of the stalwart keeper, and, dashing through the trees, the beautiful birds sped away, only to fall a victim to our host's unerring 20-bore. Soon several more woodcock rose, but always managed to get away in the thick cover be-

fore anyone could get a shot. Presently the covert became thinner, and consequently shooting easier, and a cock pheasant which tried to break back was neatly stopped. Several woodcock were added to the bag in quick succession, and another missed before we reached the end of the beat. A second beat along the rocky hillside above yielded one woodcock which gave an easy shot as he flew from some thick bracken a few yards ahead of the line, and by lunch-time we had got five woodcock besides, the snipe, some cock pheasants, and a few rabbits. Heavy rain then put an end to the shooting for the rest of the day.

On another occasion my host and I went out alone and made a delightful mixed bag. Near the home farm lies a marsh beloved of snipe, through which a tiny stream trickles, fed by a spring in the moor above. It was to a small pond at the top of the marsh, and

fringed with rushes, that we first bent our steps, for duck had been reported there by a groom, who never failed to notice anything likely to help us in the way of sport. As we ploughed our way quietly through the marsh—heavy from rain succeeding frost—we took care to keep a big Welsh bank between us and the pond. On arriving at the bank we peered cautiously over, and three ducks rose with much fluster and quacking, and sailed hastily away quite out of range of me, but my companion, who was away to my right, cleverly knocked over the drake at over fifty yards range. Whilst the retriever was picking it up he put up an old cock pheasant from the rushes, which quickly followed the fate of the drake, and fell close to a small and very marshy alder wood, carpeted with great tussocks, and a favorite resort of woodcock. The snipe were not at home that day, so the only noteworthy event was that in getting over a

bank a bramble—tough and aggressive, as all Welsh brambles are—caught my foot and soused me in a marshy pool. We next made for a favorite bog not far away, where we shot a few snipe and missed more, for they were wild that day. My companion had now to leave me, and, of course, his dog went with him; and as I left the moor alone a snipe rose behind me almost in the farmyard of a little white homestead, but with a quick turn and lucky shot he fell to a charge of No. 8. As I tramped down a lane between great banks—that reminded me of the Limerick country, except that there were no ditches—with small farmhouses here and there, I peered over into a newly ploughed field where I had stalked a flock of green plover with much success a few days before, but they had gone farther afield. The next moor yielded another snipe, though I ought to have killed several and put up others which rose out of range. As I left the moor a covey of partridges rose with a whirr and disappeared towards the Clydau Valley. Passing down a wooded glen towards the river some pigeons got up out of shot—as they generally do. As I thought of the Welsh hero, Owen Glyndwr, and of how often he had crossed and recrossed that river in his country's service, a rabbit broke in on my meditations by dashing from the bracken to his hole halfway down the glen, which he reached in safety.

As I neared the Clydau, a heron flapped slowly away and was not shot at. Every spot now recalled pleasant memories. Here some years ago below the swirl of water I had killed a trout, using a Marsh brown with blue body—a pattern I had never seen till I came to Wales—whilst there amongst the reeds only a day or two before I had shot a teal. As I had just dragged myself through a particularly awkward mass of brambles on the top of a bank which rose out of a morass of black and oozy bog, I heard the cry of a snipe as it dashed over some thorn bushes ahead. I fired, and dropped it; but, alas! after a long search in impossible ground I had to give it up. Just as I was thinking of lunch I was lucky enough—though without a dog—to put up a woodcock from some willows round a spring at the merest glimpse of the bird through the branches, and missed it with my right barrel, but another glimpse in a gap gave me a second chance. Uncertain whether I had hit or missed, I was vainly searching, when suddenly I espied it lying below a dogwood tree, and could not help stopping for a few minutes to admire its wonderfully harmonious and protective coloring. After lurching by a pool I made my way up a rocky glen, where a little stream dashed down between steep green hillsides, in places thickly covered with tangled scrub, flat-topped where the wind had caught it. Here black cattle fed on the rich grass, but I saw little else, except a few wood-pigeons. On the moor above I killed a snipe or two, and then made for home. The wild *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* *auyl* runs along above the stream through masses of rhododendron bushes, and great bare the edge of the bog bordering the river. I got branches and debris torn down by winter storms, reminded me faintly of the lower slopes of the Himalayas. As I laid out the bag on the old oak floor in the hall, according to custom, the huge fire in the cheerful old fireplace cast bright gleams on the feathers of the various birds. Another day the bag was still more mixed, and consisted of snipe, teal, pheasants, and green plover, besides many rabbits, and but for my bad shooting would have held a woodcock also. It is a grand country, full of historic interest as well as sport. No wonder Welshmen are proud of it, and of their Welsh hero, Owen Glyndwr, born at Trefgarn, not far away from the glens I have attempted to describe.—Homeless, in The Field.

## A CURIOUS FISH

The sea is always mysterious, always giving up strange things for the eyes of men; some are very beautiful, some hideously repulsive and still others that look like nothing we are familiar with; indeed these last are more like the dreams of the artists who draw pictures of what is supposed to be on Mars or Saturn. To this last class belongs the strange wolf-fish that is occasionally caught on Puget Sound. Sometimes the deep water trawler who fishes in a hundred fathoms of water for cod and snapper hauls up one of these eel-like sea wolves and has a good big fight before the catch is killed and hauled aboard, and if he should by any mishap get a finger in the creature's mouth you may be sure he will lose that finger like a flash, for the wolf-fish has teeth as long and sharp as an alligator and his jaws are a powerful crushing machine. In the back of his mouth he has a beautiful set of extra molars that work like a quartz mill, for he feeds on shell fish, which he crushes to a pulp, shells and all, before swallowing. They are wicked looking creatures, repulsive in brown, mottled, leathery skin and probably live only in the deep waters, for they are only caught occasionally and then always by some deep water trawler who fishes for rock cod and like fish.

These fish find their way into the fish markets occasionally, where they are exhibited on the counters as a curio along with the many-armed devil fish the mowrays and the strange, plant-like forms that come up entangled in the meshes of the nets. It's all in the day's work with the fisherman, and he has ceased to wonder at anything the sea may give him, but to us who live ashore these forms are as the unknown things of another world.—Outdoor Life.

# Science From an Easy Chair

Soon after the last great extension of glaciers in Europe, during which nearly all of Great Britain and the North of France and Germany were buried with Scandinavia under one great ice-sheet—and when this ice-sheet had receded, and the climate was like that of the Russian "steppes," cold and dry—there were men inhabiting the caverns on both sides of the Pyrenees. The tract of land which we call "Great Britain" was a part of the Continent of Europe. There was no "English Channel." The Thames and the Rhine opened by a common mouth into the North Sea. The mammoth and the hairy rhinoceros still lingered on in France and the more central regions of Europe, but wild horses, the great ox (Aurochs), the bison, ibex, chamois, were abundant, and the thick-nosed Saiga antelope, now confined to the Russian and Asiatic steppes, was present. The most abundant and important animal immediately north of the Pyrenees was the Reindeer. The cave-men of France and Central Europe were a fine race—living by the chase, and fabricating flint knives and scrapers, fine bone spearheads and harpoons, as well as occupying themselves in carving ivory and reindeer antlers, so as to produce highly artistic representations of the animals around them.

They rarely attempted the human face or figure, and when they did were not so successful as in their animal work. They also painted on the walls of some of their caverns, with red and yellow ochre, carbon and white chalk, representations—usually about one-third the size of nature—of some of the most important animals of the chase. They must have used lamps, fed with animal fat, to illuminate the walls, both when they were at work on the pictures and also afterwards, when they exhibited the finished pictures to the less gifted members of the tribe, as wonderful, even magical appearances.

This was probably not less than 50,000 years ago, and may have been more. Earlier than the date of these reindeer men, in the preceding cold, humid period of the glacial extension (probably from 180,000 to 150,000 years ago) these and other caves were occupied by an inferior race—the Neander men. They could not carve beasts on ivory nor paint, but could make very good and well—"dressed" flint weapons, larger and heavier than those used by their successors, and could make large fires in and about the caves, both to cook their meat and to keep off the wild beasts (lions, bears and hyenas) who contended with the strange, low-browed Neander men for the use of the caves as habitations.

On this side of the Pyrenees the reindeer men have left some wall-pictures, but the best preserved and most numerous are those of the cave of Altamira, near Santander. These comprise some partially preserved representations in yellow, red, white and black of the great bison, the wild boar, the horse, and other animals. A group representing some twenty-five or more animals (each about one-third the size of nature), irregularly arranged, exists on a part of the roof, and others are found in other parts of the cabin. Among these are numerous drawings of human beings in masks, representing animals heads—probably indicating the "dressing-up" in animal masks of priests or medicine-men in the way which we know today is the custom among many savage tribes. Twenty-seven of these "decorated" caverns are now known—eleven in Spain, one in Italy, and fifteen in South and Central France—and others are continually being discovered. The most careful and critical examination by scientific men leaves no doubt as to the vast antiquity of these paintings, and as to their dating from such a time as when the animals painted (including in some cases mammoth and rhinoceros, as well as bison reindeer, wild boar, ibex, red deer, bear and felines) were existing in the locality. The covering up of some of the drawings (which are partly engraved and partly painted) by earthy deposits and by encrustations of lime, and the presence in the cave deposits of the worked flints and bones characteristic of the reindeer men, leaves no doubt that these pictures are of that immense antiquity which we express by the words "Quaternary period," "Upper Pleistocene" or "Reindeer epoch."

It is, of course, only in accordance with what one would expect that these pictures are of very varying degrees of artistic merit. But some (a considerable number) are quite remarkable for their true artistic quality. In this respect they differ from the rock paintings of modern savage races—the Bushmen of South Africa, the Australians, and the Californian Indians—with which, however, it is instructive to compare them. They agree in their essential artistic character with the carving and engraving of animals on bone and ivory so abundantly produced by the Reindeer men. It is also the fact that these Franco-Spanish wall-paintings were executed at different periods in the Reindeer epoch. Some are more primitive than others; some are very badly preserved, mere scratched outlines with all the paint washed away by the moisture of ages; but others are bright and sharp in their coloring to a degree which is surprising when their age and long exposure are considered. The French prehistorians, MM. Cartailac and the Abbe Breuil, have produced a sumptuous volume, containing an account, with large colored plates, of the best preserved of the Altamira paintings—a copy of which I owe to the kindness of H.R.H. the Prince of Monaco, who has ordered the publication of the work at his own charges. It is not surprising that the country folk who, in some of the Spanish localities, have known the existence of these paintings from time immemorial, should regard them as the work of the ancient Moors, all ancient work in Spain being popularly attributed to the Moors, as a sort of starting-point in history. It is, however, very remarkable that little damage appears to have been done by the population to the paintings, even when they exist in shallow caves or on overhanging rocks. No doubt, weathering, and the oozing of moisture, and the flaking caused by it, has destroyed most of the Pleistocene paintings which once existed, and it is an ascertained fact that some—for instance, those of Altamira—are breaking to pieces, owing to the opening up and frequentation of the caverns.

It has been remarked that, although these paintings belong to what is called the "reindeer epoch," yet in the Cave of Altamira there are no representations of reindeer, but chiefly of bison and the wild boar. It is also remarkable that in the case of the painted rock-shelters of Calapata (Lower Aragon) and of Cogul (near Larida, in Catalonia), no reindeer are represented; but on the former there are very admirable drawings of the red deer, and on the latter silhouettes of the bull, of the red deer and the ibex. In fact, no representations of reindeer have been observed on cave-walls or rock-shelters south of the Pyrenees. It is possible that this may be due to the date of the Spanish paintings being a good deal later than that of those French cave-paintings, which show reindeer, mammoth and rhinoceros. And we have to bear in mind that in the North of Africa (Oran) engraved drawings on exposed rocks are known, which are for good reasons attributed to the Neolithic period; that is to say, much later than the Reindeer epoch of the Palaeolithic period.

In any case we have to remember that there are two very different and possible explanations of the presence or absence either of certain animals' bones or of representations of certain animals in one "decorated" cave and not in another. The one explanation is that animals have succeeded one another in time in Western Europe—changing as the climatic conditions have changed—and that when in two cave-decorations or cave-deposits compared the animals are different the cause may be that the one deposit or cave-decoration is much more recent than the other. The other explanation is that (as we well know) at one and the same moment very different animals occupy tracts of land which are only a hundred miles or so apart, but differ in climate and general conditions. At this moment there are wild bears and also wolves in France, but none in England; the elk occurs in Sweden and Russia, but not in the West of Europe; the porcupine in Italy and in Spain, but not in France. As late as the historic period the African elephant flourished on the African shore of the Mediterranean, but not in Spain; now it is not found north of the Sahara at all. So we have

various possibilities to consider in comparing the animal-pictures on the cave walls of Spain with those found in France, and may well suspend judgment till we have knowledge of a greatly extended area.

At this moment I am anxious to draw attention to the painted group of ten human figures lately discovered on a rock shelter at Cogul, near Lerida, in Catalonia, and just now figured and described in the admirable French journal called "L'Anthropologie." These figures are those of young women dressed in short skirts and curious sleeves, the hair done up in a conical mass rising from the sides to the top of the head. Each figure is about seven inches high. The great interest about these drawings is that they are probably tens of thousands of years old, and present to us the young women of the reindeer epoch. No other such painting of the women of this period is known, and the astonishing thing is that, though these are by no means fine specimens of prehistoric art, yet there is a definitely modern look about the figures and a freedom of touch about the drawing which makes one think at first that the picture is some hasty but clever sketch in silhouette of a number of short-skirted school-girls at play. The waist is extremely small and elongated, the skirt, or petticoat, bell-shaped, and the whole figure "sinuous." One of the figures appears to have a cloak or jacket, but the breasts and legs are bare.

Some three years ago Dr. Arthur Evans discovered in the palace of the ancient Kings of Crete colored frescoes 5,000 or 6,000 years old, representing in great detail elegant young women with greatly compressed waists, strongly pronounced bustles, and elaborately ornamented skirts. These Cretan paintings of prehistoric young women, both in costume and pose, are like nothing so much as the portraits of distinguished ladies of the fashionable world of Paris exhibited by the painter, Boldoni, in this year's "Salon." It is remarkable that Dr. Evans should have found contemporary paintings of young ladies who lived as long before Homer or Homer lived before us. And it is still more remarkable that those young ladies were "got up" in the same style, and apparently aimed at much the same effects of line and movement as those which have become the latest fashion in Paris, and may be described as sinuous and serpentine. Not only is that the case, but it is evident that the painter of Knossos, the Minotaur city, and M. Boldoni, have experienced the same artistic impression, and have presented in their pictures the same significance of pose and the same form, from the tip of the nose to the ends of the fingers and the points of the toes—thus revealing a sympathy reaching across 7,000 years. It seems to me that the same artistic impression is to be detected in the still earlier paintings of the wasp-waisted little ladies of the Cogul rock-shelter of Catalonia. We find here the same sinuous figure with exaggeratedly compressed waist, prominent bosom, and emphasized haunches. But it is ten, perhaps forty, thousand years earlier! One is led to wonder whether this type of human female—today expressed with such masterly skill by Boldoni—may not be at the back of the mind of a portion of the human race—that which populated what are now the shores of the Mediterranean, and probably came there travelling northward from the centre of Africa. Possibly they brought with them that tendency to admiration for megalopygy which is evidenced by the earliest known palaeolithic cave sculptures, and has persisted in some degree ever since in Europe—a tendency and a taste which are on the one hand totally absent in the East and Far East (Japan), and on the other hand have a strong development in the modern Bushmen (and the related Hottentots), an African race, and, like the Spanish cave-men, rock painters.

## WHAT ARE ANGELS?

He had been to Sunday school, and wanted his mother to tell him about angels—what were they?

"An angel, my dear, is a little girl with wings that flies away up in the skies."

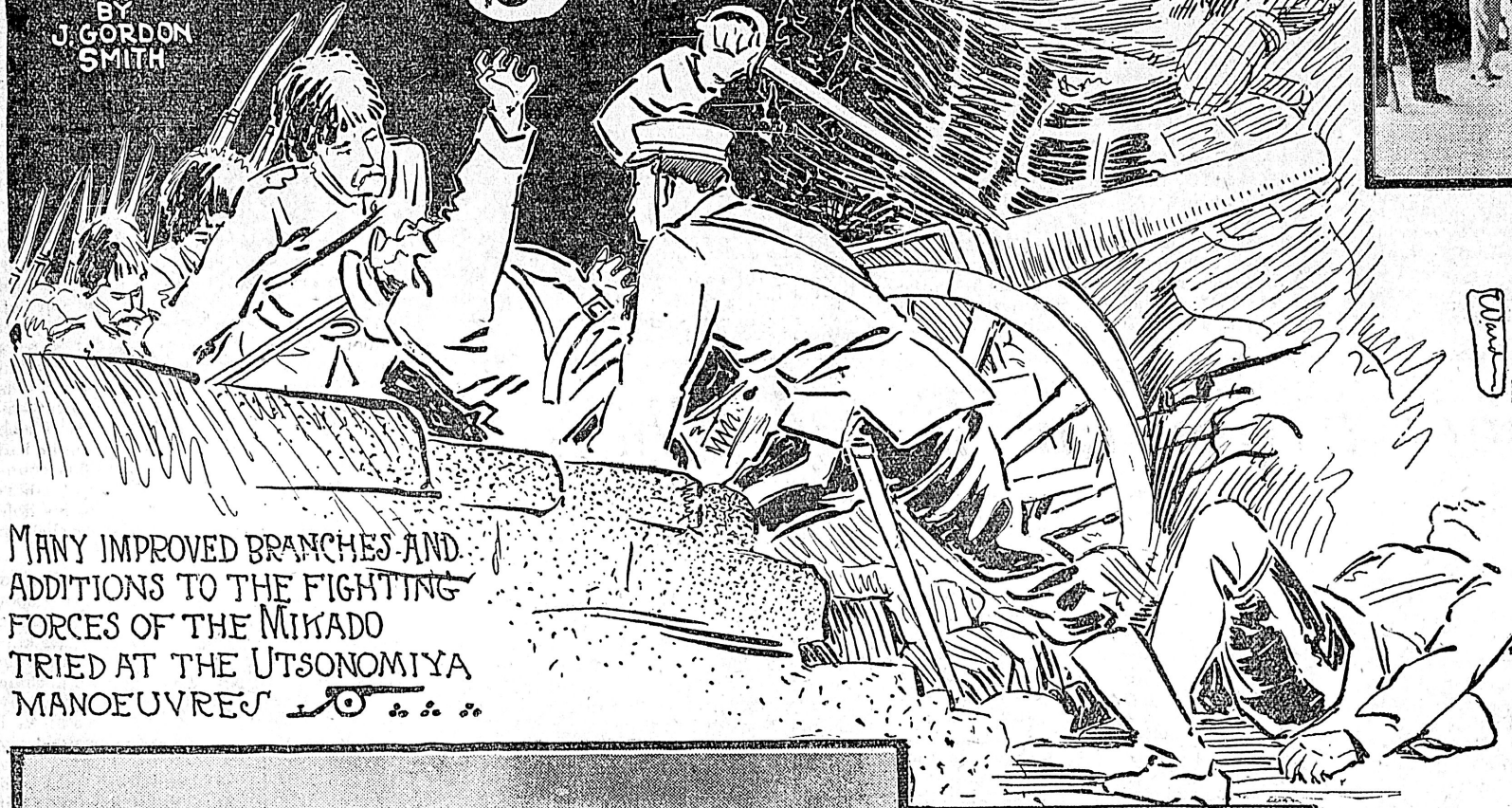
"Yes, ma, but I heard pa tell the governess the other day that she was an angel. Will she fly?"

"Indeed she will, my dear! She will fly away just as soon as she gets her trunk packed."



# THE PRESENT DAY ARMY OF JAPAN

BY  
J. GORDON  
SMITH



MANY IMPROVED BRANCHES AND  
ADDITIONS TO THE FIGHTING  
FORCES OF THE MIKADO  
TRIED AT THE UTSONOMIYA  
MANOEUVRES



TEN ACRES OF ARTILLERY ON DAY OF THE FALL OF LIAOYANG

The grand manoeuvres of the Japanese army, which was concluded on Wednesday with a grand review before the Emperor, in the vicinity of Utsunomiya, a historic plain, were the most important that have been held by the Mikado's armies, and was attended by many notable foreign soldiers, including Lord Kitchener, Field-Marshal of the British army. Many new features that have just been added to the armies of Japan since the war with Russia, including the new field artillery, heavy field batteries, balloon and aero-plane and communications departments. A new field kitchen on two wheels, drawn by one horse—something learned from Russia's army in Manchuria, was tried. The new infantry manual, which provides only for attack, was also introduced for the first time. The new artillery, with which the Japanese army has been re-armed owing to the poor showing made by those long-barrelled Arisaka field guns during the Manchurian campaign, were given a preliminary trial before the Emperor last month, on the Roppo Moor, at Yotsukaido, in Shimosa. The new Japanese field-piece, which will be known as the 1905 pattern, is the perfection of the combined ideas of Japanese mechanicians, who have been laboring since the war, when the Japanese were outraged in every action, to improve the weapon. The new field gun is effective up to a range of five miles, and can fire 6,000 rounds at the rate of 20 per minute. A great improvement has been made in the sighting apparatus, and a thoroughly efficient method of absorbing the recoil has been invented. That the re-arming of the Japanese field artillery was an absolute necessity, is known to those who observed this arm in service. I can remember how often it was necessary for the Japanese gunners to leave their pieces and seek cover. The Japanese, as was proven, is quite ready to stand up to a heavy fire, but the artillerymen realized that their weapons were greatly outranged, and that they could do more harm to the enemy by leaving their guns, when the opposing artillery had made its bracket and ranged them. When the rattle of shrapnel began, the pieces of the Japanese were often left unserved, and when the bombardment subsided, the gunners moved from cover, shifted their guns, and recommenced the unequal duel. It was the lesson of these things that made the necessity of re-arming the field artillery one of the most urgent of the post-bellum works of improvement.

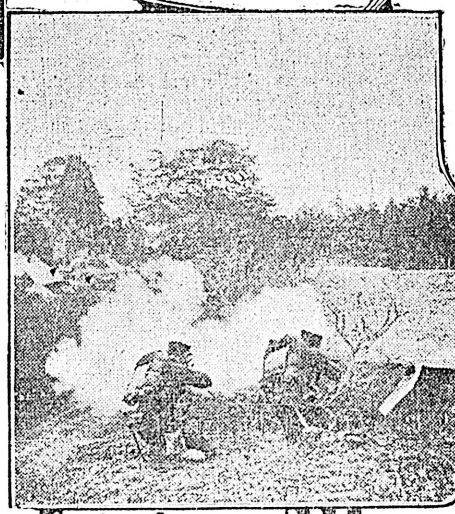
The artillery forces of Japan have been re-organized since the war. Hitherto the army corps have been divided into fortress artillery, and field artillery, which included the field and mountain corps. The name of the fortress artillery has now been changed to "heavy artillery," and the mountain artillery corps have been discontinued. The lesson of the Manchurian campaign was considered as showing that there is not a necessity for many of these pieces. But four battalions will remain of the mountain artillery, one to be attached to each of the divisions in the mountainous districts of Japan, and this number is considered sufficient for the whole of the nineteen divisions which constitute the new army of Japan. These four battalions will have eighty guns, and be entirely independent of the field artillery.

More attention has been given to machine guns, and a special corps has been organized, known as the machine gun corps. It had been proposed to arm this corps extensively, and plans are under way for this purpose, but necessary retrenchments, owing to financial conditions, have resulted in delay in arming the corps as extensively as the general staff would have wished. It has also been decided to supply two or three machine guns to all regiments of infantry, and even to cavalry. Of heavy artillery, five brigades have been formed since the war with Manchuria. One brigade has been stationed at Yokosuka naval station, one at Shimomoseki, where the fortifications line the hills that border the Shimomoseki Strait, which is the southern entrance to the Inland Sea, and one brigade is divided between Yura and Hiroshima, and the others between Maizura, Sasebo, and Hakodate. Of horse artillery, one regiment is now attached to each division, including the Imperial Guards divisions, making twenty-one regiments of this force, and one balloon corps is now also attached to each division. Consequently the new Japanese army will be heavily gunned. The Japanese artillery regiment musters thirty-six guns and a brigade is formed of three regiments.

The manoeuvres held last week in the Utsunomiya district, in the presence of the Emperor and his guests, brought into play many of the new features of the new Japanese army. When the war began with Russia, there were but twelve divisions and the Imperial Guards. As a result of the lessons learned in the war with Russia, though, the army has



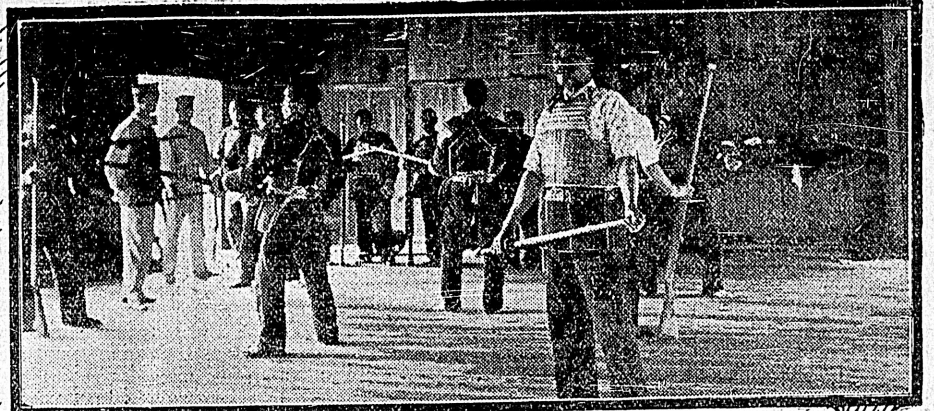
GENERAL FUKUSHIMA



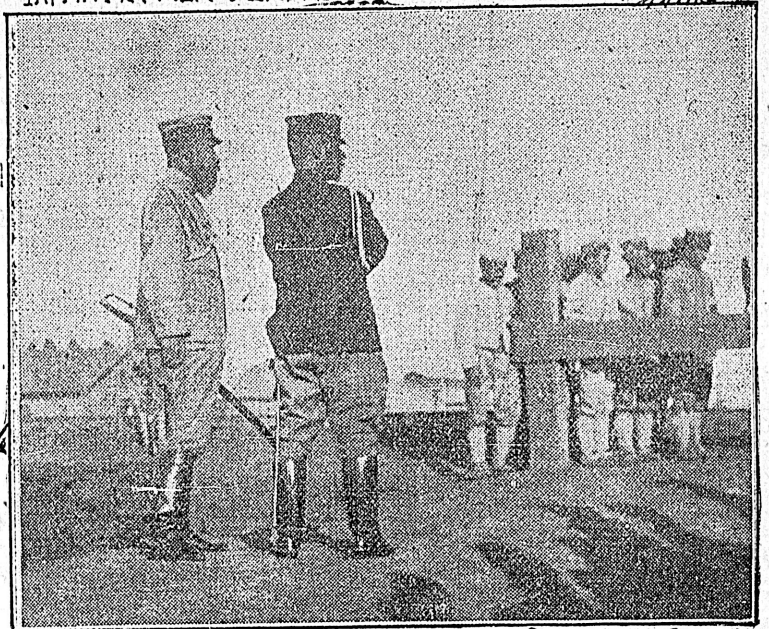
IN ACTION

been increased, and now has over a million men enrolled. The army of Japan holds chief place in the government of Japan, in fact, its chiefs are greater than the government. The old military autocracy, from Satsuma, the clan of warriors from which many of the most famous of the fighting samurai have come, really rules Japan, despite the fact that there is a constitution and the people and their constitutional government nominally rule. The fifty millions of Japan are, in reality, still a great flock, led by the few—the three. The rule of the military oligarchy is not what it was, however, for today there is a revolt in progress, a rebellion of the business men. This revolt is not yet strong enough to cope with the Satsuma warriors, though. They make the plans for the new army and the government, dominated by them carries out the plans. When the Japanese army emerged from the war with Russia, four divisions stronger than it was at the outset, with an addition of a third of its original strength, excluding the Imperial Guards, it was believed the growth of militarism would stop. But the military rulers had even then begun a programme which was to make the Japanese army of tomorrow a power in the Orient.

The greatest change is the great additions of infantry and artillery, but notable improvements are in the field communications and in aviation. With its usual secrecy, Japan has been busy, and unlike many other nations has not advertised. Military officers have been busy abroad, searching the brains and ransack-



TRAINING OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON  
INFANTRYMEN FENCING AT AOYAMA BARRACKS



GENERAL BARON OKU AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF  
FROM A PICTURE MADE IN THE FIELD

ing workshops and factories, and their reports have been utilized to add to the knowledge of the mechanicians busily perfecting new inventions in field telegraphy and telephony, in aviation, etc. The engineering corps have been trebled, and a similar addition has been made to transport corps, while still greater additions have been made to the field telephone and telegraph corps. For the first time wireless telegraphy was used at the mammoth manoeuvres. The Japanese are, however, not so reliant upon wireless telegraphy as upon telegraphy and telephony for communications. During the Manchurian campaign, the telephone service was most effective, working from a main exchange at headquarters even to the "furthest flung battle line." At the siege of Port Arthur captive balloons were found effective, but at Utsunomiya experiments were to be made with dirigible balloons and aeroplanes for reconnaissance.

A great dependence was made by the Japanese upon cavalry for reconnaissance. The cavalry establishment has been raised to eight divisions. The Japanese army has been considered eminently weak in cavalry, the whole

mon consent among military attaches and correspondents that Japanese victories could have been pressed home to a much greater extent had a sufficient amount of cavalry been used. It was considered that with regard to cavalry the foresight of the Japanese soldiers who had planned the war had been at fault and for the mistake a heavy price was paid culminating in the inability to reap the full fruits of the victory at Mukden. It is understood that the lance may be abandoned. Opinion regarding its use, as I remember, was divided. Not only was it considered weighty, but was also difficult to dispose of for mounted work and was visible at too great a distance. The arguments brought to bear against it have, I believe, resulted in the general staff discontinuing its use. As for the sabre, while the officers admit that they prefer the carbine for field service, sentiment will force the continuance of the use of sabres, for swordsmanship is one of the ancient sentiments of Japan. The new cavalry brigades will each include detachments of horse artillery and machine guns and will be of a peace strength sufficient to take the field complete in every detail after eliminating temporarily untrained or inefficient horses and non-effective troopers.

Another feature of the manoeuvres was the issue of a new rifle firing a bullet of a larger calibre than that of the "Pattern of the Thirtieth year of Meiji." The Japanese army was first armed with the Murata, invented—if an improved combination of Mauser and Mannlicher can be called an invention—by Captain Murata in 1883, and after the war with China this rifle was superseded by the Pattern of the Thirtieth Year of Meiji, practically an improvement on the Murata, the distinctive feature being the loading of five cartridges in a clip. The calibre of the bullet used during the Manchurian campaign was found to be insufficient and since the Treaty of Portsmouth, experiments have been conducted with a view to the manufacture of a rifle with bullets of larger calibre. The rifles have been since turned out in thousands from the Japanese arsenals and the re-arming of the new army of Japan is just being completed.

In the new army—the improved army remodelled in consequence of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war—great changes have been made in the general establishment. The system of service whereby the men served for three years with the colors has been changed so that they are now engaged for two years. This alteration was proposed before the war with Russia, but many Japanese officials protested, and these are now strong in support of the change. An obvious effect of the change is to greatly increase the potential war strength of the army. Whereas under the old system but one third of the complement of a division was drafted into the ranks each year, one-half will now be taken, and while 33 men passed into the reserve when the three year rule was in force 50 will now pass, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the reserves.

The conscription system of Japan was recently set forth clearly by the Kokumin Shimbun of Tokyo as follows: "The conscription system is most satisfactorily enforced in Japan, but some authorities urge that it should be more strictly enforced, in order to realize the principle of national service. They insist upon the narrowing of exceptions in enrolling soldiers, with a view to maintaining the principle up to the mark. If exceptions are allowed to the rich and learned classes, the soldiers enrolled will chiefly belong to poor masses and they may become like hirelings.



FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF  
JAPANESE PRIVATE, SHOWING FIELD KIT

force of the army before the Manchurian campaign consisting of a brigade or half a division. The increase in cavalry is therefore a big one, sixteen-fold in fact. The Japanese military leaders have recognized the inferiority of Japanese horses for massed cavalry work, and steps were begun a few years ago, to breed a better class of cavalry horses, as well as to import many Australian walers. Japanese horses though hardy and full of courage, are small, ill-shaped and degenerate, in consequence of indiscriminate mating, now stopped by legislation. Conversations I had during the war with Japanese cavalry officers convinced me that no one realized the inadequacy of the cavalry arm more than they did, and that one of the first considerations after the war would be to secure its improvement. The lesson of the Russian cavalry raids on the lines of communications were not lost upon the military authorities of Japan. It was a matter of com-



The complete returns of conscription for 1908 are still unavailable, but 41,504 out of 551,967 men of conscript age were allowed the year before the postponement of conscript examination. If they had been enlisted without postponement, they would form the flower of the army in respect to intellectual and spiritual attainments. If they actually enlisted while they are in schools, it will not be a loss for them, as military training will certainly benefit them from the physical and other standpoints. Some private schools in Japan endeavor to attract students by obtaining favors for them in military conscription. It is therefore advisable to revise the conscription law of Japan.

"The result of conscription forms a panoramic view of the national life. The men of conscript age are steadily increasing, in proportion with an increase of the birth rate by about half a million per annum. For instance the men examined for conscription in 1908 were 551,967 against 425,777 in 1907, being an increase of 31,197 (?). This dispenses with anxieties lest the complement of different divisions may not be filled in consequence of an increase of divisions. The men enrolled in 1908 are over 161,000 for the active service and 149,000 for the replacement, besides over 2,000 for the naval active service and 300 for the naval replacement. It makes a total of over 254,000, but is less than one-half of the men of conscript age. Among those who were allowed the postponement of conscript examination last year are chiefly students in schools and those residing abroad, and those 'missing' come next in order.

"Those who pass the conscript examination are 694 per 1,000 on an average throughout the country. Though still comparatively small in numbers, sufferers from trachoma and venereal diseases continue to increase. Education in Japan has greatly progressed of late, but 58 out of every 1,000 are still uneducated. Country people usually like to serve in the army, but some educated persons in cities hesitate to do so. It is thus insisted in some influential sections that it is advisable to promote education on the patriotic principle."

One of the greatest problems with which the Japanese army officers have to deal today is with the changing morals of the rank and file. In war time great consideration was given to keeping up the fighting spirit by various effects, notably by having talented storytellers tell stirring tales of oldtime warriors in the rests in various sections of Manchuria, as well as by various diversions. The spread of Socialism in the Japanese army is what is giving the military leaders cause for most thought. During the past year or two there has been more insubordination than was ever known in the army of Japan, and the old Spartan methods now cause murmurings whereas formerly there was patient submission. The deaths and illness caused by the trying conditions of the heavy marches under heavy marching order during the greatest heat of the summer caused insubordination and protest where formerly the thing would have been accepted as a matter of course. The Toyo Kezai, a Tokyo journal which recently discussed the question, attributed the growth of insubordination on the one hand to the diffusion of education amongst the soldiers and the consequent growth of the spirit of individual rights and self-respect, and, on the other hand, to the fact that, despite the growth of this idea among the men, the education or conception of the officers has not quite kept pace with it, so as to sufficiently appreciate the change and to adopt means to meet the needs of the situation. The Japan Chronicle in translating the Tokyo journal says: "It will be seen that while the Tokyo periodical declines to accept the view that Socialist ideas have permeated the army, it admits that the spirit of individual liberty and personal rights has become very evident of late years. . . . Education and industrialism do not consort well with militarism and compulsion. Measures such as the nationalization of the railways and the monopolization of industries give a lead to a more logical Socialism, which can hardly fail to have its effect among masses of men with a good deal of time on their hands, and possibly, in some cases embittered by harsh treatment. The authorities encourage the processioning and sake drinking, which occurs when men are drawn in the conscription, but it is well known that private banquets and warm congratulations are more common among those who escape. The notion sedulously cultivated that the Japanese enjoys sacrificing two or three of the best years of his life at the shrine of military patriotism is now an exploded fiction.

The army of Japan now ready to take the field numbers a million and a quarter of men. The twenty-one divisions each have an effective peace force averaging 6,000 fully trained and equipped men; the first reserve includes 135,000 effective soldiers, and the second, reserve, which like the standing army and first reserve, is fully armed and trained, totals 280,000. The supernumery reserve of partially trained men numbers 300,000, and added to these are 50,000 men who have served in the national army, veterans amenable to a call to the colors, and 250,000 of the national army, making a total effective strength of 1,243,000 men of all arms, the nucleus of a larger army which could be found if needed.

Under the new arrangement, the Japanese army is now divided into three main divisions—the active army with its reserves, the supernumery reserve and the national army. Every Japanese who has reached the age of twenty years—in effect, nineteen years, as the Occident measures a man's age—is liable to be taken by conscription, if necessary, to serve in one of these three branches. The choice is made by ballot. This is done every year. Young men who draw the lowest numbers are taken for the active army, those who draw the next lowest join the supernumery reserve and the rest go to the national army. Those

who join the active army serve two—it was formerly three—years with the colors, and then pass into the first reserve for four and one-third years, and then go into the second reserve for ten years. On the completion of this service, they go to the national army for two and a third years, and are then freed from military service. While in the reserve the men are called out for drill for from six to eight weeks every second year. The supernumery reserve is given three months' preliminary training on joining, and drilled once every second year, and on mobilization of the troops for active service, this reserve is taken for garrison duty and depot service, and is drawn upon to relieve casualties in the fighting line. The national army is composed of men who have completed service in the reserves and are liable to be called up as a last resort.

The conscription service was inaugurated in 1873. For seven centuries, extending from the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege of the samurai, and with the restoration of the Emperor, after the defeat of the Shoguns, the privilege was converted into a duty to which the young men had to attend on reaching their majority. Field Marshal Oyama was sent in 1884 to make an investigation of the military systems of the nations of Europe, and he decided in favor of copying the German system. The late General Meckel was brought to Japan in 1885, as advisor and tutor to Japan's new army, remodelled after the war with China, and again, now, in consequence of the lessons of the Manchurian campaign. General Meckel organized the conscription similarly to the German basis, but soon many amendments were made. The exemptions allowed by the Japanese government now are when parents are judged incompetent to support themselves without a son's help, and students and absentees are allowed postponement of service. Emigrants, who have gone to America, when they reach the age of thirty-seven are immune, but those in Asiatic countries are called upon when needed. Students are enrolled, and their time at school counts, in the event of their being drawn in conscription. The rich have another outlet. They can become one-year volunteers. After a year's service in barracks, at their own expense, they are placed in the reserves. Teachers at school are given a privilege of passing six weeks in training, and are then placed in the reserve.

The army is now under the command of General Baron Oku, who succeeded the late General Baron Kodama, who died after the war with Russia. General Oku, as chief of the general staff, reports to the supreme military council, consisting of Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Marshal Marquis Oyama, General and Admiral Viscount Ito, which council looks in turn to the supreme council of war, which is constituted of the following: Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Marshal Marquis Oyama, Lieutenant-General Toranichi, minister of war; Vice-Admiral Saito, minister of the navy; Admiral Togo, General Baron Kuroki, General Baron Oku, Admiral Baron Inouye, H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, Count Kataura, premier; Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Admiral Viscount Ito, General Baron Nogi and General Baron Kawamura.

The general staff has not been idle since the war with Russia. Not only has the reorganization of the forces and the additions of various branches, the re-arming and improvement of some arms been done, but new arsenals have been added, and several new schemes of home fortifications begun. The most important of the new fortifications are those commanding the Formosan Straits and protecting the base established in South Formosa, at the Tsuruga Strait, the entrance to the Sea of Japan from the Pacific, and the improvement of Shimonoseki Strait defences. The Bungo Channel, where entry is gained to the Inland Sea from the Pacific is also being fortified extensively, and forts are contemplated for Nasampo, a strategic point on the southern coast of Korea, on the Tsushima Straits, where Admiral Togo made his base while awaiting the Baltic squadron. The improvement of the Tsuruga Strait fortifications were shown to be necessary during the war with Russia. It was shown that an enemy could negotiate the Strait. The defences prior to the war consisted of batteries of heavy guns on Gagyu Mountain, near Hakodate, and the posting of a torpedo squadron at Omomoto. For torpedo defences, particularly in narrow waterways, a newly invented torpedo, which has three times the speed of the ordinary torpedo, has been adopted. This torpedo, invented by an engineer at the Kure naval yard, was tried there in June, 1907, and accomplished 3,000 metres at a speed of thirty-eight knots an hour. The shore fortifications under the new scheme will be manned by the newly-formed brigades of heavy artillery.

Many other improvements are being made, so Japanese friends informed me, but the usual secrecy of the war department screens the detail from their eyes as well as mine.

J. GORDON SMITH.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."

"What should I play?" asked the organist, and the clergyman, who was rather absent-minded, replied: "Well, it all depends on the sort of hand you have got. Have you plenty of trumps?"

Enthusiastic Amateur Sailor—Let go that jib-sheet! Unenthusiastic Landlubber, who has been decoyed into acting as crew—I'm not touching the thing!

Guest—"I see you have counted up my bill wrongly; fourteen shillings instead of thirteen." Waiter—"Well, I thought perhaps you might be superstitious."

## Kruger's Ultimatum

By Imperialis, in the London Daily Telegraph

Of all the improbable occurrences that could ever actually happen in the world, the forthcoming opening by the Prince of Wales of the first parliament of the Union of South Africa is probably the least likely to have been foreseen ten years ago. It is on such an occasion as the anniversary of the delivery of President Kruger's famous challenge, that the strangeness of our Imperial growth in South Africa is once more forced upon our notice, and it is perhaps worth while to retrace, in a few brief paragraphs, the story of the ultimatum launched by the Transvaal government, to which, in no indirect manner, is due the present Confederation of the Cape. Without going as far back into the mists of history as is sometimes done by recent historians, it must be borne in mind that up to the year 1896, the cleavage between the two white races in South Africa had yearly been becoming more pronounced. There was bitterness on both sides, and on both sides contempt. The Boer resisted the never-ending encroachment on the part of the Englishman, which year after year had driven the unsophisticated Dutch settler farther and yet farther north in his desire to find a permanent resting-place for the sole of his foot. He yearned for some spacious grazing upland across which his flocks and herds might roam and fatten in peace, and over which—at those ten-mile intervals so dear to the Boer race—there might rise beside some trickling stream or precarious dam, those poplar-guarded farmsteads in which these sturdy exiles love to lead a lonely and patriarchal life. At last their ever-retreating wagons reached the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and the Boers believed for a while that their desire had been attained. Safe both from the grasping worldliness and impetuous activity of the Englishman, they could, they thought, here take up a new habitation, and, free from the disturbances of civilization and modern life, relapse into that stern and semi-barbaric Puritan life which, in a curious and half-defined way, stood in their minds for holiness.

### Racial Friction.

Here and there, of course, some few of the English were to be found in their midst. But there was no attempt to coalesce with them. Hospitality, indeed, awaited the traveller, but there was little countenance to the resident. Not without some reason, these stout and narrow-minded Ironsides suspected the ungodliness of these vagrom Britishers in their country, who had, indeed, in some cases left Britain because they had made the Home Country too hot to hold them, and in nearly every instance had trekked north merely to enrich themselves as speedily as possible, at the cost of the Boers. The two races lived side by side; the one ill-educated, bigoted and dour, but strong and permanent in blood; the other endowed with a far higher standard of intellectual and administrative power, but often largely wanting in the solid qualities which the Boers regarded, and probably still regard, as the only virtues that really count. The large-minded and responsible men for whom the future was waiting, had not yet taken part in the playing of the great game. Year after year passed, but no rapprochement took place between the two races. Then came Maudslayi: The Boers made good their position, and drew a ring-fence of political exclusiveness round their borders. The centre of South Africa was to be a semi-religious republic, composed of Dutch burghers. There was no room for the Englishman, and no rights of any kind for him, unless he renounced his allegiance to the Queen. He was not wanted, and he was made to feel it.

The position was galling to the small British population in the two republics, but the general attitude of the home authorities was indifferent. If a man chose to go where he was not wanted, he must expect such treatment; and perhaps this argument was reasonable in the old pastoral days. But the day of trouble was coming. Gold was found in the Witwatersrand. Hot upon the news of the discovery followed the usual flood of quick-witted and often unscrupulous adventurers. The issues suddenly became gigantic. The world's need for gold dominated the position. A huge industrial centre grew up, and the business of mining gradually organized itself. After a jeunesse orageuse it settled down into a serious business. But the antagonism between Boer and Uitlander only deepened. At last it became a hand-to-hand struggle, conducted at first by superstition and ignorance on the one hand, and too often by a dexterous use of money on the other. Pretoria the unlettered exacted—Johannesburg, the over-astute protested and paid. Real political progress became impossible, and between the two, the sober and patient workers of South Africa, upon whom the real future always rested, seemed little likely to realize the dream of that splendid and fraternal Union which had never been entirely absent from their minds.

In a flash the situation changed. On the last night of 1895, Jameson flung himself across the Transvaal border with 480 badly equipped men. The irruption itself was quickly stamped out, and would, perhaps, have been of no great importance had not the German Emperor, in an unwatchful moment, set afire the ferments which have convulsed Europe during the past decade by an incautious telegram to a semi-independent president in South Africa. Man does what he is ordained to do, and the Kaiser, though he would willingly have recalled, and actually did his best to explain away, his tactless congratulations, set moving new and mighty forces, the ultimate effect of which our grandsons may still be watching when they die.

On Sept. 21, 1899, the real intentions of the governments of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were revealed in a despatch from Mr. Reitz, in which, among other conditions precedent of further negotiations as to the franchise, there was inserted, with apparent carelessness, one explicitly demanding that Great Britain should insist no further on her suzerainty. The phrase actually used was "on her assertion of the existence of suzerainty." The phrasing of the condition and the spirit that underlay that phrasing, were eminently characteristic of the spirit in which the Boers conducted these negotiations. Of course, the insertion of this clause made it impossible for the British and South African governments to come to terms. On Aug. 26, Mr. Chamberlain took the opportunity, offered by the presence of some hundreds of Birmingham people in his gardens at Highbury, to utter a last solemn warning to the Transvaal government. To those who knew the Boers this meant war, and it could mean, nothing else. "The sands are running down in the glass." The writer, who was staying at Highbury for the week-end, well remembers the scene. Mr. Chamberlain's audience was curiously composed, and scarcely that which might have been expected from the gravity of the occasion. There were present none of the influential inhabitants of Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain had opened his grounds to the old men and elderly women of the poorer class in one of the adjacent wards of Birmingham. The latter had brought with them their children, or rather their grandchildren, and while Mr. Chamberlain spoke from a grassy slope at one end of the tennis lawn, children were playing and prattling on the grass at his feet.

The clouds were massing heavily in the South African sky, but still President Kruger, an unconscious instrument of Providence, hardened his heart and refused, except on terms that were inadmissible, to let the sojourners in his country enjoy even a vestige of the parliamentary representation that modern constitutionalism demanded as their barest right. Now and again some specious promise was, indeed, made by the Boer Government in order to gain time, but war was from the first a foregone conclusion, though up to the very last moment hopes of a pacific issue were entertained even by so shrewd a judge as Cecil Rhodes. At last Sir Alfred Milner, the High Commissioner of South Africa, after exhausting every possible means of conciliation, warned the Government at home that further dilatoriness would spell ruin for the Cape in almost as large characters as open war, and ultimately one last despatch from London practically left the final decision in the hands of the Dutch Republics. While it was being considered, Mr. Hofmeyr, the head of the Afrikaners in Cape Colony, sent a famous telegram to the Transvaal, urging submission. Its terms were at once a confession and a warning. "Mind, war will probably have a fatal effect on Transvaal, Free State and Cape Afrikaner party." It is curious to look back upon this period of suspense. Everyone concerned realized that tremendous issues depended upon the answer to be given by the Republics.

### Causes of the War

The dispute was entirely a matter between the South African Republic and ourselves. The Orange Free State merely joined their kinsmen out of loyalty. The claims of the Uitlanders to some share in the administration of the Transvaal revenue—of which, it must be remembered, they provided some four-fifths—was the opportunity, if it was not the deepest cause. Future historians will probably regard as the spark that fired the train the ambitious dream of a few hot-headed young Boers and Hollanders in the service of the Transvaal to found a Dutch confederation of South Africa. But the train had been laid by others. The relations between England and the Transvaal were bound eventually to result in disaster. Entirely exempt from our interference in purely internal affairs, the South African Republic had surrendered the ultimate control of her foreign affairs to Great Britain. But, unless the unusual relations that exist between, say, Canada and England are present, it is practically impossible to obtain perfect freedom for internal development, without having at the same time a free hand in foreign relations also. This the South African Dutchman saw well enough. But in his wildest dream no man, either on the side of the Republics, or, indeed, on that of Great Britain, could have foreseen the splendid goal that awaited both combatants in the struggle. By war and by war alone could there have been secured, not, indeed, the mere temporary claims put forward on either side, but the widest aspirations of all those who looked forward to a full, free, and federated South Africa.

### The Ultimatum

Before the final despatch was sent from Pretoria, President Kruger, in a private telegram, characterized the requests of the British Government as "extravagant and brutal." There was evidently to be no yielding on the side of the Dutch. On September 26 an ultimatum was framed by the Transvaal Government, asserting in the crudest manner that war would be presumed to exist unless the British Government would undertake, within forty-eight hours, to withdraw troops on the borders of the Republic and return all reinforcements which might have landed in South Africa since June 1. The Boer commandos were called out, and positions on the Natal frontier were occupied. The President of the Orange Free State at the same time intimated to the British Government that his State would act with the Transvaal whatever the issue of the negotiations might be. Protests from Cape Town were useless to modify the temper that was shown in Pretoria. With one or two conspicuous exceptions Cape Colony awaited the issue in dubious silence. There was a general feeling among the Afrikaner party in the Old Colony that, however great their uneasiness

now, and however seriously they questioned Kruger's wisdom in forcing the situation, they had committed themselves too deeply to the Dutch South Africa policy to counsel the Republics very strongly against the very step which, of course, had been postulated as eventually necessary by every movement in the common game. During these last momentous days, mobilization of the forces of both Republics was ordered. Ten thousand men, under General Joubert, the hero of Majuba Hill in 1881, awaited orders to carry war into Natal, and elsewhere there was equally busy preparation for a stubborn fight. The famous ultimatum, though long drafted and long threatened, was delayed day after day. Perhaps the Boers were glad of a few extra days for completing their somewhat nebulous military organization, and an excuse for delay was offered by the alleged non-appearance of a further and quite unnecessary despatch from the British Government.

But the delay proved to be of even greater importance to ourselves. Just as on another occasion a famous politician "forgot Goschen," so Kruger and his advisers on this occasion "forgot India." There is not in the world an organization of its size so instantly ready and so perennially complete for aggressive or defensive military purposes as the Indian army. Strange as it may seem, the possibility of reinforcing the troops in Natal from Bombay had not occurred to the Boers. But Lord Curzon, acting with characteristic promptitude and strength, threw a division at once across the Indian Ocean, and by October 8 the men who were destined to become the defenders of Ladysmith and—though as yet they hardly understood their all-important role—the saviours of the future of South Africa, were crowding down the gangways of the Indian marine vessels on to Durban quays fit for war, splendidly disciplined and perfectly equipped. Ladysmith was entered next day, and some of the new troops were at once pushed forward towards the threatened northern frontier of Natal.

### Outbreak of War

At five o'clock on the afternoon of October 9 the long-delayed ultimatum of President Kruger was formally received by Mr. Greene, the British Agent in Pretoria. There was no possible question as to the reply. Mr. Greene asked at once for his passports, and war in fact, if not in theory, began as his train steamed out southwards towards Cape Town. For President Steyn did not even wait for the conclusion of the time demanded by his brother President. The officer of an Orange Free State commando seized a train belonging to the Natal Government on the afternoon of the 10th. But the actual moment when the forty-eight hours of "grace" expired English both at home and in South Africa awaited. Few then realized the tremendous strain that would be placed upon our resources by this apparently insignificant little war. High and low alike expected that four or five months would see the struggle finished, and the determination of the Government to vindicate our Imperial rights was hailed by every one, without distinction of party. At five o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th the scene in the Stock Exchange in London as the clock hand made its way slowly to the fateful point rather resembled pandemonium than a gathering of shrewd and worldly financiers. Five o'clock struck, and, with a curious sense of awe mingled with relief, Great Britain realized that what had for long been inevitable had actually come to pass, and that the air in South Africa was at last to be cleared by the stern arbitrament of war.

Looking back to those troubled days the thought that intrudes itself is that both British and Boer were always unconsciously working out the best of all possible issues for South Africa. It may be said that no other country than ourselves would have, or perhaps could have, dared to give to a conquered country the supreme gift of autonomy within the space of ten years from the date of its conquest. But herein our intuitive wisdom—blind and unimaginative perhaps, but none the less unerring—showed itself. We are not afraid to trust the new peoples committed to our charge. All through the long months of warfare we were one with them in sympathy, though we intended still to direct the methods and the direction of their growth, so that South Africa should in due time take her destined place as a noble addition to the Five Nations of the Empire. Other nations have conquered but have annexed the soil only. We have won and we have annexed the very souls and spirits of our late foes. It is a secret that we possess and that no other Power that has ever lived has ever entirely shared with us. And not the least quality of its piousness is that in some dark way that we can neither describe nor even wholly realize ourselves we make of a bitter and stubborn war a matter of which the memory is cherished as keenly by the vanquished as by the victors.

### Got Them On the Second Trial.

"I am sorry to have to tell you so," boys," said the pleasant looking visitor who was addressing the Sunday school, "but there is not one chance in a thousand that any of you will ever be president of the United States."

Still he failed to secure their undivided attention.

"But if you live up to your opportunities," he went on, eying them keenly, "some bright boy in this audience may become a great baseball pitcher or the world's champion batsman."

Instantly every boy sat up straight and began to listen.—Chicago Tribune.

A minister, having walked through a village churchyard and observed the indiscriminate praises bestowed upon the dead, wrote upon the gatepost the following:—"Here lie the dead, and here the living lie."



# A Page for the Young Folks



Next summer a training ship will come to Canada, and boys who want to join the navy will have a chance to do so. It is hoped that some of the boys now at college will fit themselves in this way to serve their country and the Empire.

There was an election in the last week in October in Bermondsey, a part of London. The candidate who opposed the government was elected. The result is important, as it is thought that it shows that the workmen are against the government's plan of raising money by taxing the great land owners of Great Britain.

There is still a little war going on in Nicaragua. So far, the president, Zelaya, seems to be holding his own. It is not many months since the Central American States promised one another and the world that there would be no more war among them. But the governments could not stand against rebellion.

President Falconer, of Toronto, has appealed to the students to put a stop to the rowdiness that is disgracing the University. It is time that students everywhere should feel that conduct which would be disgraceful and severely punished in a gang of rowdies, in the slums of a city, is not becoming in educated young gentlemen.

Old King Menelik, of Abyssinia, is dying. Abyssinia is the only country in Africa which is Christian. In the north the natives are Mohammedans, in the south they are heathens, but from very early times these black people have been Christians. It is interesting to read that King Menelik's grandson has been anointed king, as David was anointed to succeed Saul.

A trial has been going on at Lady-smith to discover what it was that caused the explosion which killed so many miners at Extension. After a very long and patient investigation, the jury declared that the company were not to blame for the loss of life. They, however, recommended that greater care be exercised and more inspectors appointed. Only miners can understand what improvements are called for. There is no doubt that the government and the company will do everything possible to make the mines as safe as they can be made.

Most people in Victoria know that Mrs. Kaye has been a good and kind mother to the boys and girls under her care in the Protestant Orphan's home, and not only the children, but the ladies and gentlemen who have the management of the home are very sorry she has been ill. To care for such a big family is very hard work, but Mrs. Kaye says the children, especially the boys, do all they can to help her.

Steamers belonging to the Grand Trunk Pacific will carry mails from Prince Rupert to the Queen Charlotte Islands and back every week in summer and every fortnight in winter. The ports of call will be Port Simpson, Haas Bay, Stewart, Masset, Skidegate, Queen Charlotte City, Locksport, Skeena Bay, Jodway, Collinson Bay and Port Hardy. These are very small places, but it may be that some of you will live long enough to see them grow to be cities.

Political meetings are keeping all the men busy these days. They will be given every chance to learn what Premier McBride will do if returned to power, and the newspapers and speakers on the other side will find all the faults they can with his plans. It is very important that every man shall study the whole question very carefully. A man is not worth much who does not take an interest in his province, and help to send those whom he believes to be the very best men to make its laws. Every boy should look forward to the day when he will have a vote, and prepare to use it wisely.

The Carnegie medals for bravery shown in saving life have been awarded this year. There were fifty medals given, and \$33,000 paid to the heroes or heroines who were ready to risk their lives to save those of others.

When the rescuer died, as happened fourteen cases, the relatives received the medal and if help was needed, money.

One Canadian was rewarded. This was a schoolgirl, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Her name was Bertha Rattenbury, and she rescued Miss A. Willmer from drowning. The brave little girl was the daughter of Mr. Nelson Rattenbury.

While Carnegie is building libraries, endowing colleges, paying pensions to professors, and giving medals for bravery, another millionaire is paying his money to build laboratories and pay doctors to try and find the causes of diseases and their cure. This is John D. Rockefeller, who has made his immense fortune from the manufacture of oil from the petroleum that is found in the ground in many parts of Canada and the United States. A few days ago, Mr. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to a number of gentlemen in order that they might search for a cure for a disease called the hookworm, from which two millions of people in the southern states are said to be suffering.

There seems to be some hope now that the land between Chambers street and Fernwood road, which for the last twenty years has been called the sandpits, will be levelled, and that before long it will be filled with pretty houses and gardens instead of being an eyesore. It is to be hoped that the City Council will bring about the change as soon as possible. Miners cannot afford to have the curline which begins at Beacon Hill run through a poor section of the city. Once the sandpits are levelled, the vacant land will soon be used for the sites of houses as good as those between Fernwood road and Belmont avenue.

There were, in October, two deaths from football. One was that of a cadet at West Point, N.Y. It is a very terrible thing that life should be lost in a game. The boy or man who is ready to injure another in order that he may gain an advantage is not fit to be a member of a team, and no one should go on playing when he feels that he is injuring himself. No prize is worth this. To risk life to save that of another is worthy of all praise. To throw it away in the struggle for a prize is foolish and wicked. It may be that in both cases death was the result of some weakness, or an accident that could not have been avoided or foreseen.

Thirteen years ago men found that in the sands of the Klondike and other creeks, in the Yukon district there was gold in nuggets and large grains. Many made fortunes, and others earned enough money to buy farms or commerce business. Then the yield of gold grew less, and only those who were satisfied with small profits continued to work the claims. A few years ago, the Guggenheims, rich capitalists, took in machinery and began washing away the banks of the rivers. Now, it is said, that the great European bankers, the Rothschilds, will buy all the land near which the richest of the claims were, and will send in very strong and expensive machinery. The Klondike will never again be a land where poor men can make fortunes, but all the gold that is in the country will be taken out and it is very likely that more will be found. Still an end will come to the richest mine some day. It is not so with the land, which becomes richer, the longer it is properly cultivated.

Brackman & Ker's big mill at the outer wharf was burned on Wednesday of last week, and all the machinery destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance, and a new and finer mill will be commenced almost immediately. It is not known how the fire started, but although it spread very fast, no lives were lost. The flames were seen all over the city, and at first it was thought the chemical works were burning.

In this big fire Chief Davis and his men were able to show that their drill during the summer has made them excellent fire-fighters. Not even on the battlefield do men need to show more courage and readiness than they

men must often do at a fire. Until the new mill is built, the Brackman & Ker mills at Calgary and Strathcona will supply British Columbia with breakfast foods. This firm is one of the most important in Western Canada.

Boys and girls spend a good part of their school days studying history. They read how countries have been conquered, kings dethroned and statesmen overthrown or killed. These things often seem far away and unreal. But while they are reading and looking back into the past, history is being made, sometimes far more rapidly than ever before. The murder of Prince Ito, the greatest of Japanese statesmen, at Harbin, in Manchuria, China, on the twelfth of October, 1909, is an event in Japanese history that will not be forgotten as long as the nation lasts. There have during the year been many news paragraphs showing that China looks with suspicion upon the foreigners doing business in Manchuria, and that there is no little jealousy among the foreigners themselves. Harbin, a Russian city, is the headquarters of most of the capitalists who are building railroads and trading in Manchuria. It was while he was on his way to a meeting in which it was hoped that an agreement would be made that would put an end to all this jealousy and distrust that Prince Ito was murdered. He wanted to show China that the Japanese did not want to take any territory in Manchuria, or to interfere with the business men of any nation. Among those with whom Prince Ito was going to consult was the Russian finance minister, Kokovsov. It was just as the two statesmen were to meet at the Harbin station, that the shot was fired which killed Prince Ito.

His murderer was a Korean, who gloried in the crime. To learn why a native of this peninsula should have any reason to hate the great Japanese statesman, we must go back fifteen years and more. In 1894-5, there was war between China and Japan, in which China was defeated. The trouble began in Korea, and it was believed that Japan would gain the neighboring peninsula. By the treaty of peace, Korea was to be as before, an independent kingdom. But when the Japanese conquered Russia, Marquis Ito became resident-general of Korea. The king was dethroned, and the ruler who took his place was willing to let the Japanese have their way. Now it is said that Korea is, in all but name, a province of Japan. This was the assassin's excuse for his crime, although he acknowledged that he hated Prince Ito because, while he was resident-general, he had caused the execution of some of his friends.

The dead statesman spent his life in the service of his country. The wonderful change that in forty years has made Japan one of the great world powers has been owing very largely to his wisdom. Not the least important work that he has accomplished has been the establishment of schools where the young people of Japan can get an education as good as those of any country in the world. In the Colonist of October 27, there is an article by Mr. Gordon Smith, giving an interesting account of Prince Ito.

## JACK'S THANKSGIVING DINNER

Jack is a Scotch collier, who lives with his master on a small island off the coast of Maine. I tell you that his master keeps a chicken farm. I suppose you'll think that Jack runs after the fluffy white hens and sometimes catches one to eat. But you are mistaken. Jack is a trained dog, and a knowing one; he understands perfectly that those chickens belong to his master and must be looked after and guarded. Although his mouth may water once in a while when he sees the tiny chicks scurrying along after their mothers, he never thinks of catching one. Jack's master would be lonely without him, for he has no family, and, you know, on a small island, you are not apt to see many people. Of course chickens are very docile, but they are not 'talkable' like a dog, and they do not let at your feet

before the fire, all comfortable and friendly.

"Come, Jack," says his master, after dinner almost every evening, "we must have some tricks." Then Jack looks up at the piece of cake in his master's hand and listens for his master's commands.

"Bow, bow nicely," says the gentleman, and big Jack bows his head, very politely and solemnly, then he gets a piece of cake. "Now, sneeze, Jack," comes next, and like the good dog he is, Jack sneezes quickly and snaps his teeth together, and another piece of cake and course he rolls over and plays "dead dog," and gives you his paw like any well-trained dog. Then his master says: "Now, Jackie, I'll put this bite of cake right there on the rug in front of your nose. You may smell it, but you must not touch it. Now, do you believe in it, Jack, alone? You ought to be there to watch him! His master picks up a book and reads, while Jack looks first at him and then at the cake—but he does not touch it. After a while his master speaks. Sometimes he quietly says: "No, no, yes," and then Jack must wait longer until he finally says in the same quiet voice, "Yes, you may have it." Then the bite of cake disappears so fast that you cannot see it.

All through the summer Jack and his master go across the water to the mainland to buy beefsteak and groceries and to get letters from the post-office and to do many errands. It is not far to row, but the water rushes fast, and it is all a strong man can do to get a boat across the swift current. "All aboard, Jack," calls his master, and the dog leaps into the boat, seating himself in the stern, and, like a good boy, keeping very still. As they do the errands, Jack trots by his master's side and helps carry some of the packages in a basket. Every one knows him, and says: "Good morning," to Jack as much as to his master. "It's getting late, Jackie, boy, you go for the meat by yourself. Let's see if you're smart enough," said his master one day; and that clever dog ran straight to the butcher's shop. He waited till the butcher read the scrap of paper, cut off the meat, and put the packet in the basket.

How the men laughed to see a dog going shopping!

Jack felt very proud and held his head high, even if he was carrying the basket in his mouth, and after that day he often did errands alone. It was a good thing he learned that useful trick, as you will see before this story is ended.

In the fall and winter, when days are apt to be stormy, people cannot go to town so often, and Jack's master lays in his store of provisions and fills his pantry and storerooms. You remember about the swift current running between the island and the mainland, and from the geography lessons you remember that running water seldom freezes. Jack's master remembered, too; he knew the channel almost never froze.

But what do you think happened last fall, before he was ready for winter? There was a bitter cold night and when he woke in the morning and looked out he had a surprise. The channel was frozen over!

Jack's master gave a low whistle. He thought it was a good joke. "No coffee for tomorrow's breakfast, Jackie, and no dog biscuits for you," he said. The second morning he did not laugh so much, and the third morning he looked pretty solemn. He was thinking of his sick mother in a western city and the letter with news of her which he could not get from the post-office. He was thinking of his empty storeroom. "Ain't got much for dinner, Marse David," said Chloe, the cook, mournfully.

Jack and his master walked down to the shore. "No, boy, it's too thick for our boat and it's just too thin to bear a man's weight," said the man, stepping cautiously out from shore. Jack bounded ahead, and began to bark, as much as to say: "Come on, that's right, walk to town and get some meat!" Presently there was a sound of cracking, and his master leaped quickly back to shore. Then he stood and thought, and all at once he started for the house on a run. When he came back it was with three letters and Jack's basket.

"We'll try it, anyhow," he said, aloud. Then he talked to Jack, and told him he must cross the ice and get the provisions. Do you think he understood and was brave enough to go?

He took the basket and trotted off, and his master watched him as he crossed the thin ice and finally scrambled up the bank on the other side. Then he walked, wondering what he could expect, and all at once, however, Jack appeared and his master, answering wave when his master shouted to him as he started on his way home. It must have seemed a pretty long way to the dog, and the basket must have grown heavy. He stopped half way, and set it down to rest, while his master watched anxiously. He wondered whether Jack was too tired to bring it any further, and he thought of the swift, cold water below the thin ice.

"Good fellow," he shouted, "good Jack! Come on, boy, come on," and in a few moments he was reaching out his hand to pat his head and to hug him, too, for being so brave and obedient. Yes, there was everything; first the letters with good news, and then the steak and coffee and butter. My, but he was thankful to his good dog! Jack appeared and his master, answering wave when his master shouted to him as he started on his way home. It must have seemed a pretty long way to the dog, and the basket must have grown heavy. He stopped half way, and set it down to rest, while his master watched anxiously. He wondered whether Jack was too tired to bring it any further, and he thought of the swift, cold water below the thin ice.

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One morning Chloe looked solemn again. "Taint but a few days off twell Thanksgiving, Marse David," she said, "what we gwine ter do?" "Sure enough, Chloe; and I invited the Randalls for their six children to dinner." They lived on a farm at the lower end of the island. "Let's see; well, we've got the turkey right here, anyway, that's good."

"Yes, but what's the cranberry, and all the fixins; turkey 'aint much 'bout fixins'."

for besides the proper vegetables there were the cranberry sauce, the heaping dish of fruit, with another of nuts and raisins. Later came Chloe's delicious pies and pudding. Everyone looked pleased and Jack was much excited. He seemed to realize that he was responsible for that fine dinner, and to be proud of it.

"Come, Jack," said his master, "this is your dinner, and we're extra thankful this year; for if it hadn't been for you, we never could have had it. You're going to have some of it, and eat right here in the dining room to-day. Chloe, please set a plate for Jack on the hearth. He's going to eat Thanksgiving dinner with us."—The Standard.

## GUY FAWKES AND HIS PLOT

When the yellow frogs roll up from Father Thames, drenching the railings, door-knockers, pillar-boxes, lamp-posts, policemen, and even the



"Half-way Up the Winding Road Stands the House that I Call Mine"

muffin man with his cheerful bell; and when the gas has to be lighted all day long, and every other old gentleman you stumble on in the street is coughing himself the color of a lobster; then it is, in this dismal month of November, that dozing old ladies, with shawls over their shoulders and mittens on their hands, start at their fireside to hear the fierce and murderous cry of "Guy Fawkes, Guy! Stick him up on high!"

Every Fifth of November, in fair weather and in foul, eccliges of this Guy Fawkes are borne through the streets by boys who look like fiendish demons in their pink masks and cocked hats made out of newspaper. For three hundred years the Fifth of November has been set aside for the burning of this scarecrow guy—this hideous and comical scarecrow, which only makes us laugh, although it once made our ancestors grind their teeth and mutter: "To the bonfire with him! Burn him! Burn the brute!"

But though we laugh at the scarecrow, and though our ancestors called it a brute, it represents a very handsome and dashing gentleman, who once breathed good Yorkshire air, rode a horse with grace, and could swing as long a sword as any soldier of his time. Guy Fawkes came of a good old Yorkshire family, and was a soldier who feared no enemy and loved a fight. It chanced that he once fell into intimate talk with a Roman Catholic gentleman named Catesby. Fawkes was a Roman Catholic too, and in their talk they conversed about the injustice which Romanists had to endure under a Protestant king. Catesby found the brave Fawkes hot as any man of his acquaintance against the Protestants, and very soon he laid bare to this gallant soldier a scheme for getting rid of the Protestants.

Parliament was to meet on the Fifth of November. The king would be there and all the nobility. To blow them up with gunpowder would be to get rid of Protestantism, and bring a child to the throne, who could very soon be made a good Catholic. The scheme was not so difficult as it sounded. Under the House of Parliament there were cellars, which merchants rented for the storing of goods. The conspirators could hire one of these cellars, could roll in barrels of gunpowder, and on the great day some one would be found bold enough to set fire to the explosive.

Guy Fawkes at once volunteered for this post of danger. He was ready to sacrifice himself for what he considered a good cause. Everything prospered with the idea.

A cellar was found right under the House of Lords. The gunpowder was procured. Faggots of brushwood were smuggled in. There was nothing to do but wait for the day. But among the conspirators there was a gentleman named Sir Thomas Tresham, whose brother-in-law was a peer, Lord Montague. The thought of letting his brother-in-law go unwarned to his death stung the conscience of Sir Thomas Tresham and would not let him rest.

Late in the month of November a man in a long cloak suddenly presented himself at the supper-table of Lord Montague, threw down a letter, and disappeared as quickly as he had come. The letter said:

My lord, out of the love I bear to some of your friends, I have a care of your preservation, therefore I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift your attendance at this Parliament for God and man hath concurred to punish the wickedness of this time; and think not

remedies" was the reply. A Scottish courtier asked him why he had collected so much powder. "I had purposed to cause all the Scots to be blown as far as Scotland," answered Fawkes gravely.

The whole country was roused by news of the plot.

"Death to the Papists!" was the cry on every side; and if Roman Catholics had suffered before, they suffered a hundred times more afterwards.

Guy Fawkes—the gallant and brave soldier, but a misled and bigoted Catholic—was executed on February 6, 1606. We almost forget his malign and murderous intention in remembering the wonderful pleasure he has given to all sorts and conditions of boys for over three hundred years.

## A Desperate Struggle

On one occasion I had the good fortune to witness a scene in which a leopard was the chief actor, that left an indelible picture in the gallery of my memory.

I was hunting one day, with a shikaree, for food. We were unsuccessful in getting a shot on the veld, and so decided to wait at a vlei (water hole) till the game came to drink.

A second or two later, the broad back of a buffalo bull showed through the leaves and then came a cow. "Well, they came to the water and drank. I did not shoot, as I wanted one of the smaller antelopes.

All at once, like an arrow, from the tree above shot the form of a leopard on to the back of a buffalo calf. In a flash there was a wild stampede. The bull ran, but not the buffalo cow, the mother of the calf. When the calf was struck, it fell either dead or unconscious, and the snarling leopard stood over its prey for a second. Then the cow charged and hurled the maul-raider from her prostrate young. A light commenced in earnest.

The leopard sprang to its feet and in an instant was on the back of the cow. With the agility of a wrestler she fell and rolled over her aggressor, arising to her feet again in a flash. Before the leopard could spring, she rushed at him, with a bellow like a fog horn, struck him full-on, and tossed him into the water. In a moment the leopard was on the bank again. It sprang at the cow's throat, but missed as she dodged aside. Again the leopard sprang. The cow fell back, lifted her head, and caught it full underneath, her horn penetrating the leopard's body. The leopard roared with pain as it fell to the ground, bleeding freely from its double wound, and the cow was covered with gashes from its opponent's claws.

The leopard sprang again on the back of the cow, but she easily shook him off. He stood for a moment and then tried to stagger away. The buffalo made a rush, and hurling him to the ground, thrust her horns again into his helpless body. He offered no resistance, but rolled over on his side and died.

The buffalo sniffed the dead body for a few minutes, then, satisfied with her work, went to her dead calf and licked it, mooring in pathetic anguish.

I admired that cow too much to shoot it. My shikaree set up a cry, "Moose! Moose!" to scare her away. We went over, and found the leopard's skin too badly mutilated to be of any value. The calf was served that night with curry and rice.—Captain Fritz Duquesne, in Hampton's Magazine.

## A Ballad of Borrowed Books.

Where are my borrowed volumes, say?  
Where are the books I used to own?  
Banished like meteors at break of day,  
Vanished like summer nestlings flown.

My shelves are empty and alone,  
And I must bitterly repine,  
Lamenting easy kindness shown—  
Where are the books that once were mine?

Return my prized "Clarissa," pray,  
My Ruskin, decorous in tone,  
My "Esmond," that leads in leather gay,  
Ah, that one loss I can't condone!  
My shabby, dog-eared, thumbed  
"Moonstone."

My new "Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

My lost "Lavengro" made me moan,  
Where are the books that once were mine?

I miss my Herford's witty way,  
I want my "Water Babies" grown  
Perchance to manhood ere this day;  
I crave my Herrick, my Shensstone,  
My Shaw to paradoxes prone,  
My "What to Eat and How to Dine."

On sterile sands my trust was sown!  
Where are the books that once were mine?

## Envoy.

Borrower, listen, and then atone!  
All of your ill-got goods resign,  
Lest you, in turn, shall sit and groan,  
Where are the books that once were mine?

—Alice Van Leer Carrick.

## Order of the Smiling Face.

We've formed a new society—  
The Order of the Smiling Face,  
An honored member you may be  
For every one may have a place.

The rules say you must never let  
The corners of your mouth drop  
down,  
For by this method you may get  
The habit of a sulky frown.

If playmates tease you, let your eyes  
A brave and merry twinkle show  
For if the angry tears arise  
They're very apt to overflow.

If you must practice for an hour,  
And if it seems a long, long while,  
Remember not to pout and glower,  
But wear a bright and cheerful smile.

The rules are simple, as you see,  
Make up your mind to join today,  
Put on a smile—and you will be  
An active member right away.

A man who is very rich now was very poor when a boy. Being asked how he got his riches, he replied: "My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend any money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work a day, I must do that the first thing, and within the hour."



## The Deadly Hatpin

As a pipe cleaner the hatpin is one of the most useful of modern inventions, says the Newark News. In any other capacity it is a nuisance. Men come staggering into the News office every day, faint from loss of blood and they show the editor the ghastly scratches on their faces and pitifully implore him to start an anti-hatpin crusade. The harm done by this deadly instrument in Newark has become so appalling that hundreds of men now walk to and from their work rather than risk their eyes in the street cars. This is good for the men who walk, but it is hard on the traction company, and when a big institution like the traction company suffers, all the rest of the community suffers, too, as any economist will tell us. Prof. Prewins, of this city, has demonstrated clearly that the financial difficulties of the New York street railways are due to the persistent wearing of hatpins by women passengers.

One of the hatpin stories that are reported to the News is the story of Charles Jones. Mr. Jones is a Christian, and a carpenter. After 25 years of hard work he began to look forward to an old age free from care. Then his daughter fell ill, and in the long and unsuccessful fight to save her life he lost his home, for which he had almost finished paying.

With nothing left but trust in the Lord, Jones and his wife began life over again. Jones was superintendent of a little Sunday-school in the edge of the town, and as its representative he attended a bible school convention at the shore last summer. On the train returning from Newark two women behind him pinned their hats to the back of his seat. Then they opened a lunch basket and took out an apple, which they fumbled. Unable to reach the apple on the floor, they called the brakeman. He recovered the apple for them, and in doing so, jammed one of the hatpins through the back of the seat into Jones' shoulder. That happened last July, and since then Jones' right arm has been paralyzed. Mrs. Jones, at 50, has bought tubs and a boiler and begun to earn the living.

The person who invents an acceptable substitute for the hatpin will make a fortune and deserve every cent of it.

### BOOTS AND SHOES

Now that Drecol, of Paris, and his colleagues have laid down the law about skirts four inches from the floor, it behooves every woman to be fastidious about her footgear, says Anne Rittenhouse in the N. Y. Times. Shoes will show this year. There is no way of hiding them.

The smart shoes for wear under a rough short suit in the morning are laced tan ones with very little stitchery, slightly round toes, and moderate extension soles. The Spanish heels added, as a matter of course.

These shoes will be used, for the most informal wear, especially by those who live in the country, and for all rough and rainy weather. The new ones are quite high, lacing well up toward the calf, because petticoats will not be any more stylish this winter than they were last. Knickerbockers have almost entirely taken their place among smart women, and when a petticoat is worn it is very short, narrow, and only slightly trimmed. Foulard and messaline are the favored materials when plain muslin and embroidery are not used.

For occasions a little less informal than shopping and country wear, there comes a dull calf boot, which is considered smarter than a laced one. This also is very high on the leg and has small bright buttons close together. It has a slightly rounded or pointed toe, and has a stitched piece that runs backward from the vamp, then another that runs forward from the heel. These just miss meeting under the instep. This is a clever trick to break the line of the foot, and it succeeds admirably.

This boot does not take a high polish, but this is not considered necessary to good style this winter. The calf in its dull clouded effect is correct. The effort of the bootmaker in each of these shoes is to give the new silhouette—a short toe, a high instep, a high arch, and a fore-shortened foot. "Very much like a chorus girl" is the comment of the woman who rather admires her long, narrow foot. Chorus girl or not, this shoe is to be the fashion, and it is hard to get anything else at the smart shops.

For afternoon wear the new boot is of soft patent leather without stitching, and black cloth uppers, with small shiny buttons. In this boot the vamp and the heel piece when run off to points under the instep and contribute to the effect of a springy, high, under arch.

No matter how much the doctors protest, a large number of women will wear Colonial pumps and two-cyclet Oxfords on the street through the winter. There is nothing new in these. They couldn't be prettier or better than they were all last summer, and the boot-makers invented nothing new to offer in that line.

The pump of patent leather, with its flat silk bow and moderate heel, will again be the smart thing for house wear when one is not entertaining or being entertained. It is worn morning, afternoon and evening with colored silk stockings that match the gown. In neutral tones, black and gray stockings are chosen.

For formal evening wear the slippers are bewildering. They are as brilliant as in the days of Marie Antoinette, and are in keeping with the Russian and Roman styles of our day. Some are of point lace and Irish lace over satin to match the gown, with high satin heels and jewelled buckles in front. Colored satin ones are embroidered in flat stones to match, with gold and silver leaves.

Bronzes are exceedingly fashionable. They especially fit the wardrobe of the economical woman, who cannot afford a pair of slippers for each gown. These bronze ones, with their gold-headed toes, high heels, and oval gold-buckles, who with every kind of gown. They are considered very smart this season with an all-black frock.

Black suede is exceedingly popular for a house slipper and for theatre wear and small dinner parties. Patent leather is out of it for any formal evening occasion. High-heeled patent leather slippers, with jet buckles over black velvet pump bows, are smart for afternoons and are worn with all manner of gown for indoor functions.

### HYMN FOR SUFFRAGETTES

Tells How the Mothers Are Marching on With God, Their Leader.

Nearly half a century ago when some very real battles were being fought in this country the tune of "John Brown's Body Lies Amoltering" began running through the head of a woman who was an ardent supporter of the Northern arms, and she wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Now a maiden lady from Tennessee, Miss Bertie Kate Shipley, being stirred by the uprising of the woman, has utilized the same tune and chorus in a song for the suffragettes as they go marching on. Some are prone to criticize the fact that the author of "The Battle Hymn of Mothers" is a spinster; but she can point to the fact that neither was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe a soldier when she wrote the verses for the army. But, be that as it may, the song is here, and above the shrieks of the fleeing man and the triumphant cries of victorious woman its strains will arise thus:

Our eyes shall see "the glory of the coming of the Lord,"  
When woman is exalted, and to her place restored,  
And her hand shall cast the ballot that is  
As the hosts are marching on.  
As the hosts are marching on.

When a woman goes marching along with her vote held like a rifle with bayonet set she will charge upon the wavering ranks of cruel man and stab him in the midriff with the ballot. We can see him quivering on the point of defeat, impaled by the fearful "weapon" of the suffragettes. But the song rushes on:

When the father and the mother shall stand equal in the right,  
And the little children follow in the pathway of this light,  
Then peace shall wave her banner and banish all the night,  
As God shall lead them on.  
And then rises the thrilling chorus:

Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
Glory, glory, hallelujah!  
The mothers are marching on!

But, looking around the streets along the line of parade the only mothers we see marching on are those with market baskets or armed with purses—mostly furnished by their husbands—making a charge in mass upon the drygoods stores where the bargains fall thick and fast under the rapid fire of the dollars. And most of the mothers haven't the time to go marching. They have considerable to look after at home, with husband and the babies and the housekeeping, and the one thousand and one things that they do to make this a land of happy homes.

Why is it that the ladies who still write, "Miss" before their names assume to represent the mothers and not only write the "mother" songs, and make the pleas for "us down-trodden mothers," and demand votes for the mothers, but are always so prominent in the "mothers' meetings" and so prodigal in their advice as to the proper method of rearing children and of managing husbands?

As a rule the real mothers have their hands, their hearts and their arms full, without bothering about politics.

But the suffragettes who are making war on man need a "Battle Hymn of the Enraged Spinsters," somewhat as follows:

Our eyes have seen the glory of the shrieking suffragette,  
She is just about the scariest creature we have ever met,  
The men will flee before her when she starts to fight you bet.

And let her go marching on!

### "SUCH AN INFERNAL DINNER"

A tiny girl of seven gave a dinner party, for which twelve covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girls' dinner, and the hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. She had been very anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done. "Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?" "No," said mamma; "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one ceremony the less to go through, and was a relief. But the little lady was anxious to have all her guests understand it.

So, as they gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says that this is such an infernal dinner that we need not have grace today."

"And who was present when you were assaulted by the prisoner?" inquired the magistrate of the complainant in a police court in an Irish town. "Who was present, your worship," returned the witness; "who was present during the assault, is it? Well, then, bedad, your worship, I was present myself."

## I Don't Like It

"No carrot," did you say, dear!" "Oh, yes; just a little." And on the plate of the reluctant small boy his mother placed a tiny portion of that objected-to vegetable.

He considered it disappointingly.

"Mother, you know I don't like carrot, and I can't eat it. I hate it!"—with youthful vehemence.

"I have given you very little. We have it on the table, and I would like you to try to eat it. Taste it, and if you find you dislike it very much, you may leave it."

Still the mutinous little face regarded the plate with disfavor.

"I'll eat up all my potato—but when I don't like carrot, I don't see why I have to take that, too!" argued six-years-old.

"Why not let him off?" indulgently pleaded his mother's intimate friend, who happened to be present. "There is no special nourishment in carrot, and if the child dislikes it, what is the object in forcing him to eat it?"

Jack looked up hopefully and felt his attitude justified.

"Helen," asked his mother, impressively, "have you ever had the Brown family visiting you?"

"No," replied Helen, thinking the question somewhat far from the matter in hand.

"Well, I have—and that's the reason I am insisting upon Jack trying to eat any wholesome food that happens to be placed before him. We all have likes and dislikes, but it is no use allowing them to become of too great importance in life. Some articles of food that agree with one constitution may not suit another. But as a rule, an ordinary healthy child can eat any simple, wholesome food, and he had better learn to do so without being humored. It happened to be carrot day, but it is just as likely to be rice pudding or turnip or tomato. I do not wish him to make up his mind against anything. While I will not force him to eat a quantity of a repugnant article, I would like him to taste it every time it comes to the table—he may come to like it, or at least tolerate it. Narrow prejudice in the matter of food is as trying as in other things of life, and you are apt to strike it three times a day! I won't have him growing up to say he can't eat this and he can't eat that. The Browns were a great object lesson to me."

"I begin to see your point, Jack, I think carrot very nice. See, I'm eating mine! You taste it. But tell me about Mrs. Brown's children," turning again to his mother; "were they hard to cater for?"

"Oh, dreadful!" and she sighed at the recollection. "I had Mrs. Brown, two boys and her little girl for a week. Nice children, but humored and spoiled about their food. They were a perfect nuisance. Tom could not eat porridge or fish, and refused potatoes if they were mashed, and wouldn't take vegetables with white sauce on them (his mother suggested saving a portion out, she always did it for him), and liked his meat over-cooked. Willie would not taste milk puddings, nor any soup but vegetable soup, and cried because the chicken was roasted—he liked it stewed. Mrs. Brown herself refused different things that I had purposely provided by way of little extra dainties, and used to sit and eat bread and butter, and you know it makes one feel uncomfortable when one's own best efforts in the culinary line are on the table."

"Distressing guests," laughed Helen.

"Yes, I was really glad when she said good-by. There was a constant worry and argument at the table about what the children would, could or should eat—what they liked and disliked. They refused everything that was not exactly to their fancy, and I was always sending out to have an egg boiled or something special. And they were all perfectly healthy and normal, you know, just 'notional.' I was nearly crazy with them."

She sighed again at the recollection. Then she looked firmly at Jack.

"So I registered a vow then and there, Helen," she concluded, "that no child of mine should be considered and indulged in every fancy. It is not going to hurt Jack to try to eat what other people find suitable food. It won't kill him! There is no use making up his mind he doesn't like a thing, and always refusing it. His ideas may change along the lines of food as well as on many other subjects, and I don't want him to grow up narrow and prejudiced and a nuisance to those about him. Besides, his wife may not be a perfect cook, and they'll be happier if he is easy to please."

And noticing that the vegetables had disappeared meanwhile from hearty little Jack's plate, Helen concluded that perhaps the harsh parent was working along reasonable lines after all, and that there might be one cause less for her in future years to murmur sadly, in the words of the song, looking at his destined wife, "Poor John! Poor John!"

### AN ANGLICISED SULTAN

The Sultan of Zanzibar, who is once more visiting England, is no stranger to that country, for he was educated at Harrow and at Oxford, and, of course, speaks English perfectly. He is a fairly good sportsman, playing racquets, football and tennis; and he early caught the motoring craze—his chauffeur once having been stopped by the police for exceeding the speed limit. The Sultan's chief hobby is a curious one—it is the collection of clocks, of which he has a huge number in his far-off palace at Zanzibar. His Highness is still quite a young man, but he has been married many years, having wedded his cousin when he was sixteen and when she was only eleven years old. The Sultan's full name, by the way, is Seyyid Ali Bin Hamud Bin Mohamed Bin Said Zin Sultan.

### An Amusing Incident

One of the Sultan's former visits to this country was the cause of an amusing incident.

The mayor of a certain university town received a telegram one day asking him to show round the Sultan, and a distinguished party. The mayor did his best to comply, and later on a party of dusky guests arrived with an interpreter, and were received in state by the mayor and the town clerk. They were shown the "sights" and were offered a banquet. The latter, however, they declined, and returned to London. Afterwards it was discovered that the whole thing was an elaborately got-up hoax. The "Sultan and his suite" were Englishmen disguised the real Sultan having been in London all the time and quite unconscious of the joke that was being perpetrated in his name.

### MISCELLANY.

"Swank" is really a good old English country word of whose acquaintance nobody need be ashamed, although it also happens to have sprung quite lately into temporary popularity as slang. It exists as a dialect word in the Midlands and South and the West Country, in all its modern slang meanings. These are, as defined in the Dialect Dictionary, first, to strut consequentially, to swagger, and, secondly, to work in a slow, lazy fashion, to idle. One of the instances cited is dated 1809, but we may be sure that a dialect word so widespread is about as old as the language. The word may be said to have a third meaning in present-day slang—something between "rotting" and "ragging," as a public schoolboy would say. "Swanking" in this sense is defined by the Dialect Dictionary as "pretence, shamming, fooling," and is illustrated by a quotation from the "Manchester Guardian" of December 5, 1900, page 3, column 8: "Smith picked up a piece of paper and attempted to light it, but did not do so. The deceased said, 'None of your swanking, Smith, you can light it well enough.'" One wonders what the rest of the story was—tragedy, it would seem.

"Huffy," another word used in the evidence in the same case (which seems to have run to slang a good deal) is also a word of respectable antecedents. Bunyan used it in exactly its modern sense—"His natural temper was to be surly, huffy, and rugged, and worse." "Huff," with its derivatives, seems to have made its appearance in the language late in the sixteenth century, so that when Bunyan used it it was already at least 100 years old. The word is evidently, as the New English Dictionary rather elaborately expresses it, "imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice," and the meaning found its way from puffing and blowing, as it were, through blustering, to its final and modern meaning, "a sudden gust of anger." "Nowt," of course, is just the Lancashire form of "naught" or "naughty," and means bad-tempered. "Masher," to clear up the slang in this very slangy case, is an Americanism of unknown history, which got into English about a quarter of a century ago, and is now happily disappearing from it. In public schoolboy's slang, by the way, the word "swank" has or had a very different meaning from that given above. It meant to work hard, and a "swanker," or "swinker," was a hard-working student. This is obviously the old English "swink," to labour, which still survives as "swink" in Scotland, Yorkshire and some other districts. In both senses it is equally an instance of the antiquity of most slang.

The "strange will" proved in London the other day, of the Comtesse d'Agigny d'Assy, who left directions that her heart should be buried separately from her body, is not really so very eccentric, even by modern standards. Though not common, this custom has never quite died out. Only a few years ago the heart of the late Lord Bute was buried in the Holy Land. Daniel O'Connell's body was taken to Ireland from Genoa, where he died, and buried in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. But his embalmed heart, by his own directions, was buried with imposing solemnities in the Church of St. Agatha at Rome.

Heart burial is said to have originated at the time of the Crusades, when the difficulty of bringing the body of a dead Crusader to his own country was too great to be feasible except in the rarest cases. The body of Louis IX, of France, for instance, who died at Carthage, is said to lie at Monreale, in Sicily, but his heart was finally taken to Paris. The best known mediaeval instance of this custom is that of Robert Bruce, who entrusted his heart to his companion, the Black Douglas, for burial in the Holy Land. Douglas died on his way there fighting against the Moors in Spain, and Bruce's heart was brought back to Scotland with the body of Douglas and interred with it in Melrose Abbey. Henri Quatre of France, too, directed that his heart should be buried separately from his body, bequeathing it to the Church of the Jesuit College of La Fleche.

### "PONY" MOORE

One of the most prominent personalities of the entertaining world has just passed away in the person of the late George Washington Moore, christened "Washington" because he was born on that truthful celebrity's birthday, and called "Pony" because once, when attached to a circus in New York, he rode a pony down Broadway. One of the greatest personalities of the Victorian Era in the Minstrel World, he—with the late Charles Bernard and the late Mr. Christy—was responsible in early Victorian times for inventing what was known as the "Christy Minstrels."

"Do you know where Johnny Locke lives, my little boy?" asked a gentle-faced old lady. "He ain't home, but if you give me a penny I'll find him for you right off," replied the lad. "All right; you're a nice little boy. Now, where is he?" "Thanks—I'm him."

## Plenty of Gold Left

Athwart the time-mellowed kaleidoscope of Porto Bello flashes the present-day menace of San Blas. Curving out into the surf of the Atlantic like a ragged turkey's foot is the mysterious land-point which the veteran Panamanian nears with narrowed eyes and knitted brow. Behind its frowning tree belt dwell the famous and infamous Indians, who have made the name of San Blas blood-red in Isthmian history.

The bronzed wanderers of the tropics tell you that the San Blas natives are the only unconquered tribe of red men in modern history. Never have they bent the knee of homage to a foe. Only a dozen miles from civilization, never have they acknowledged the yoke of the white man, maintaining always a bullet-emphasized defiance.

Skirting that wilderness territory which they call their own, the San Blas braves early in the days of the Spaniards drew a dead line. Armed sentries were posted through its windings to halt the invader with a warning or a bullet. Never have they been withdrawn. It is a tradition of the isthmus that a white man has never remained alive in the San Blas territory without an Indian escort.

In appearance, the San Blas native is the absurd opposite of his martial reputation. He is seldom over a squat five feet in height, wooden-faced, wooden-jointed, slow of speech, slow of action, with stolid eyes dropped vacantly to the dust.

In a morning ramble through the Colon market place, I spent a half-hour of sharp gestures and sharp words in a wasted effort to draw a cocoanut vendor from the San Blas region into conversation. He was master of pigeon-English, voluble enough with his muddled words when I asked the price of the wicked-eyed parrot at his elbow, but a post when I ventured the subject of his people and his history. When a Panamanian half-dollar, dangled enticingly before his eyes, and failed to open his lips, I knew the task was hopeless. Later, I found that the effort is always so. The San Blas Indian has never broken the rule of silence.

In the smoking-room comradeship of the steamer, I chanced to meet the white man who has probed deepest into the secrets of the San Blas wilderness—who has the name of having rubbed elbows with death in more disguises and from closer angles than any other man in bullet-humming Panama.

And yet for days my shipboard digest of him placed him as a harmless botanist or missionary. There was nothing in the man or in the name to show that he had wrested a dozen fortunes from the jungle, or that he had tramped daily and bunked nightly with death in doing so. Can you picture Joe Black—mining engineer, gold prospector, Indian fighter—in the short, soft-voiced, diffident man, with a slow, shy smile, much given to corner dreaming, a hesitating, retiring figure in his felt hat of Quaker breadth, precisely fitting suit, and low-cut, lay-down collar?

While the gray twilight shadows were slipping over the deck one evening, he wistfully unrolled a crumpled, long-packed Confederate flag. Rather than lower it after Appomattox, his father had gathered his war-torned family and made a new home on Mexican soil. Caressed by the silken folds was the much-thumbed photograph of a young woman. The smiling features were those of an Aztec princess, descendant of the conquered Montezuma, who rules today the jungle-survivors of the perished nation, huddled in the eastern mountain fringe of Mexico. It was not until our last evening that I found she was his wife. What story throbs behind that strangely mated union I never knew. When I left him in the Jamaican moonlight, he was buried with his thoughts and his romance, staring silently out over the silver waves.

It was Black who told me of the wilderness gold of the San Blas country, less than a score of miles from the canal, which for centuries has mocked the white man's greed.

"Six months ago, I sent an exploring party into the San Blas gold belt," said Black, abruptly, as his restless hands locked themselves over his knee. "Six weeks ago, my men came back to me, ragged skeletons. Two of them were limping with bullet wounds. Twice they had fallen into the hands of the Indians. On the first occasion they were marched out of the country at the point of a rifle. On the second they were bundled into a canoe and set adrift in the Atlantic—without oars. If they had been caught a third time it would have meant death."

"Did they go back?"

Black looked at me wonderingly. "Of course; they were American engineers—and their work wasn't done."

He sipped his cola thoughtfully.

The little man across the table nodded simply. "The richest placer gold found in Central America for years. Millions in it, probably—just beyond our reach."

"You mean—"

"On the map, two inches will take you from Panama to Venezuela. As a matter of disagreeable fact, 400 or 500 miles of unknown jungle lie between the canal zone and South America. The San Blas natives live at the edge. If they are attacked, they would retreat into a wilderness which a white man has never traversed. To conquer them would mean the loss of 4,000 or 5,000 lives—on the part of the conquerors. In the meantime the Indians are masters of the gold supply."

When Black spoke again, it was to utter a prophecy in that curiously grave voice of his: "Some day, one of the greatest gold fields on the globe will be found in the Central American jungle"—he paused with a strange smile; "but the man who finds it will probably leave his bones on the spot! If I were free—"

But he didn't finish the sentence. The blank was more eloquent than words.



# THE OCTOBER TIDES

The gulls were drifting up the main when we crossed the wet sands towards the beacon-crowned islet, the smallest of the three islands of Hilbre, but the tide had not yet begun to fill the two shallow gutters which are seldom emptied of water. Away seaward a line of foam marked the advancing waters which were breaking on the East Hoyle, and the red and black buoys began to lean over towards the land in Hilbre Swash; the big tide was coming, but there was time to cross comfortably from the mainland. Borefooted amateur cocklers trudged back to West Kirby, and two visitors to the little colony on Hilbre raced, knee-deep, through the rapidly filling gutter between the two larger islands, and we were left in sole possession of the turl-grown sandstone rock of the Eye. Then the sport began.

Our weapons, no deadlier than field-glass and telescope were at hand; our coats, fortunately unnecessary, were spread below a sandy rampart. Then we peeped over the bank and levelled glasses on the noisy crowds which were lining the ever-swelling Swash. The oyster-catcher, better known to Dee fishermen as the sea-pie, has a single note described as "peep" or "keep" in books, which is shortened to a sharp angry "pic" when the bird is disturbed on its breeding-ground. When twenty or thirty of these beautiful black and white birds fly past, calling in harmony, the combined peeps are very musical, but feeble and of little interest compared with the concert of three or four hundred individuals singing together over their meal on the edge of the tide. No word-picture can adequately describe the thrilling music of the sand-banks; the curlew's wild, clear call, the triple note of the whimbrel, the sharp bark of the godwit, the liquid whistle of the grey plover, the purr of the dunlin, and the call of the redshank were mingled continually with the music of the sea-pies, whilst the laugh of herring gulls and the rook-like complaints of black-heads introduced harsher though not discordant notes. Hour after hour the sounds swelled or died down, but the birds were never silent; the difficulty was to pick out the cries of individuals.

High tides in October are perhaps the best of the year from the bird watcher's point of view, for the hosts from the north have arrived, and the majority of the birds, though many come for the winter, are of double passage, here for a few weeks in autumn and spring, but in winter far away to the south, and in summer on remote breeding grounds in the far north. Many of the various species—countless thousands of individuals—only arrived late in September, and some had not been noticed before in the district, but a greater tide than that which was fast surrounding us was steadily flowing south; the tide of migrants sweeps along our shores, marked by a marvelous increase in October of birds which seldom or never nest within the limits of our islands.

A few yards away, on the red rock, a single knot, grey-backed, black-billed, and olive-legged, was dozing unconcernedly, and shortly fifty or sixty of these birds, which puzzled the zoologist for so many years, swept past, a grey party. Then a small army, how many hundreds who can tell? alighted on the sand and ran in a close grey little cloud along the edge of the water, calling their sharp little note, "knnt, knnt." Fanciful writers connected the bird which wades and runs back from the advancing waves, with the tradition of Canute, but the longshoremen who first gave the knot its name knew more about its note than Camden or Drayton, and perhaps had never heard of King Canute. The knots, fresh from the north, were in great force, though not so plentiful as the pies. Curlews, easily distinguished by their note and size from the whimbrels constantly passed in little parties, their long, curved bills outlined against the skies; as the water covered bank after bank they gathered on the grass of Little Hilbre, until at high water the top of the island was grey with their crowded masses. From the Eye it looked as if the grass was occupied by a flock of diminutive brown sheep, or as if some volcanic upheaval had strewn the island with brown stones.

When the sand-browned water lapped the red rocks below us the sea-pies began to settle: first a single bird and then a score, then a hundred or more would alight upon the rocks, crowding the others into the inflowing waves. Then nearly all, nervous because of our presence, would take wing and wheel round and round the islet, only to alight again with much clamor a few moments later, or be joined by a fresh lot which had been swept of the fast-vanishing Red Noses. With them came the bar-tailed godwits, barking as they flew, looking like straight billed whimbrels until they passed near by. Then one could see the slightly upturned bills of those which came near or settled with the pies, and note how they jump out of the waves on to the dry rock; the sea-pies often allowed themselves to be washed off and swam easily, though we read that the bird only swims when wounded. Party after party of these northern birds, which though common last autumn and winter were hardly seen two years ago, so capricious are their visits, swung round the Eye and passed on up the river or crossed to Little Hilbre. With one lot came five much rarer birds, which by their larger size and longer, darker legs, as well as by their note and the colour of their tails, were easily distinguishable as the very occasional visitors, black-tailed godwits. This is one of the species which is known as a lost British bird, for

little more than fifty years ago it nested in small numbers in the eastern counties; now it is only known as a rare visitor on migration. The five birds separated from their more abundant relatives, and swung round and round us, but unfortunately did not settle. On the same day, I learnt later, a keen observer was watching one feeding on the beach at Hoylake.

Few wader notes are more beautiful than the liquid "flueh" of the grey plover, known to the coastwise gunners by the more expressive name of silver plover, distinguishing it from the golden plover and the lapwing, which to them is always the green plover. Far up on the marshes green and golden plovers are abundant, but here the silver plover is the representative of this group. One or two small "wings" passed, but no bird settled; the silver plover, even in winter dress, is one of the most beautiful of our many waders.

Away over Little Hilbre great flocks of dunlins and other small waders—"little birds" the shooters call them—flashed in the sun as they wheeled and exposed their silvery breasts, but only a few dunlins and no sanderlings, though there are many in the river, came near



—From The Ladies' Field.  
KOLINSKI SABLE, SQUIRREL AND POINTED FOX

the Eye. Now and then a cormorant, going as if on business bent, flew by on strong wing, and when the Red Noses were lapped by the full tide the gulls, six different species left the flooded rocks and flew up the river or took refuge amongst the pies and curlews on Little Hilbre.

At high tide there was a lull; the last bank of empty cockle shells was covered in the tiny mud inlets between the red rocks; the last scaple deserted the refuge below us, and we were left birdless except for one active little rock pipit which was engaged in fly-catching almost at our feet. Then we rose and looked seaward. The tide had turned, and with it common, herring, black-backed, and black-headed gulls were drifting seaward, and the telescope revealed in the main a scoter and a guillemot, birds of the open sea which had come up with the tide. As the water fell, leaving patches of mud, full of animal life that had been stirred to activity or left by the tide, a few noisy redshanks came to feed, and stood bowing in little jerks with bright eyes upon us. Then the gulls came down the river and settled on the wet sand to hunt for cockles or lob-worms, and little parties of dunlins spread themselves over each drying bank, wading until the water lapped their breasts in their pursuit of crustaceans. But the sea-pies, curlews, whimbrels, godwits, knots, and many other waders distributed themselves over the freshly exposed banks in the estuary and left the islands until the next tide should drive them once more to seek refuge on the rocks.—T. A. C., in the Manchester Guardian.

Groom—"I hate to tell you, dearest, but that palmitist says I have a very short life line." Bride—"Oh, George, do take out some more insurance."

## WHAT MY LADY WEARS

As one sits in the big establishments of the Rue de la Paix and sees filing past the young women who wear the new models for the season, the principal thought that comes into the mind is that fashion takes no count of any woman over forty or of any woman who has a greater weight than nine or ten stone. And this does not only apply to the styles for the present season—all the styles for the past two or three years have been for the young and the slight. What is prettier than the princess dress outlining bust and hips without a crease?—but what youthful grace and slimmest it takes to carry it off. Now we have the long, pointed waist on some gowns, and the vestment arrangement on others, and both are for the young and the slight. They really only look well when worn by the slender girl.

Take, for instance, that light tabac fine serge frock. It is cut in the form of a very wide pleat reaching back and front from shoulder to knees—rich chenille embroidery with touches of black give the vestment touch, a black satin sash is worn tied round the knees in an enormous bow at the side, and under this sash the lower part of the skirt falls in thick pleats. Or again, there is the very elegant costume in ash-green woollen cachemire. It has a tunic in princess style, open at the sides and cut V-shape to the waist back and front. This tunic is worn over a fourreau of green and black spotted silk. The sleeves of the tunic are covered with embroidery, and the

# THE SIKH RELIGION

The report recently published of the committee on the Organization of Oriental Studies in London, and the discussion thereon in the House of Lords on September 27, have again drawn emphatic attention to the imperative need of a much better knowledge, on the part of all concerned with Oriental races, of the languages, the literatures, the history, the religions, manners and customs of the East, if our administrative, commercial, and social relations with our fellow-subjects in those countries are to be successful and hold their own against foreign competition. Lord Morley of Blackburn touched the real point when he said that sympathy—much talked about—with the people of India, to be effective and genuine, meant a knowledge and comprehension of their ideals and traditions. For this purpose nothing could be more timely and significant than the publication of Mr. Macauliffe's elaborate, erudite, and sympathetic work on the Sikh religion, to which he has devoted sixteen years since he retired from the Indian Civil Service, after thirty years spent entirely in the Punjab, the home of the Sikhs. He has resided chiefly in India in order to collaborate with the few surviving gyanis "those who know," the interpreters of the Sikh scriptures, at their headquarters at Amritsar and Lahore; and has submitted his translation of the "Granth Sahib," as the Sikh scriptures are reverentially designated, to learned Sikhs, by whom its literal accuracy has been acknowledged, with their authoritative remark: "The greatest care has been taken in making the translation conformable to the religious tenets of the Sikhs." His sympathy has thus been manifested thoroughly, he has gone to the fountain-head and has spared no pains to arrive at the truth of the facts and traditions, which he has now published in readable narrative form.

A few words will suffice to explain who the Sikhs are. Sir Alfred Lyall has written, "The rapid expansion of the power of the Sikhs, who are Hindu sectaries, illustrates the almost invariable process by which in Asia every great proselytizing movement tends to acquire political and militant character." Nanak (1469-1538), one of the great reformers of the world, the founder of Sikhism, was preceded by a number of Ghagats, saints and thinkers who were dissatisfied with the superstitions and religious vagaries of the Hindus. The belief in one God was gradually evolved, and culminated in Nanak, who proclaimed his creed and formed a band of followers. He was their first Guru or spiritual teacher; they were his Sikhs, his disciples (from the Sanskrit word sishya). He taught the unity of God and the necessity of general toleration. He made no distinction between Hindus and Muhammadans. There were ten Gurus, including Nanak, the first, to the last and greatest, Guru Gobind Singh, who died in 1708. The fourth, Guru Ram Das, founded Amritsar, where the Golden Temple, constructed in the middle of a tank, provides a holy place for the Granth Sahib. The fifth Guru Arjan compiled the Adi, or first, Granth, made Amritsar the religious centre and accumulated wealth. In his time commenced the Muhammadan persecution of the rising power of the Sikhs. Har Gobind, the sixth Guru, was a warrior. The ninth Guru, Teg Bahadur, was captured by Aurangzeb and executed. Under Guru Gobind Singh the character of the Sikhs, who had arisen as a quietist sect of a purely religious nature, entirely changed. He established the Khalsa "the pure," "the elect," repeated the attack on the institution of caste, and taught the equality of all men. He ordained the Pahul, or ceremony of initiation, through which all Sikh recruits for military service have still to pass. He instituted five outward signs of the faith (including their unshorn hair); to denote their military calling he named his baptized followers Singhs, or lions, and he preached undying hatred against the Muhammadan persecutors, at whose hands he and his family and predecessors had grievously suffered. This hostility still prevails.

When Gobind Singh felt himself dying he opened the Granth Sahib, and, placing five copper coins and a coconut before it, solemnly bowed to it as his successor, and addressed his disciples as follows: "O beloved Khalsa, let him who desireth to behold me, behold the Guru Granth. Obey the Granth Sahib. It is the visible body of the Guru. And let him who desireth to meet me diligently search its hymns." So there is no longer a personal Guru; the Granth Sahib is now the Guru. The Sikhs, therefore, resented with great warmth the alleged translation which Dr. Trumpp, a German missionary, made at the instance of the Secretary of State, of about an eighth of the Granth, published at Munich in 1877. They declared it to be altogether inaccurate, full of slanders and insults, and prompted by religious bigotry. Professor Max Muller has recorded that "Dr. Trumpp was by no means a trustworthy translator." Mr. Macauliffe's work is therefore a tardy reparation.

The Sikhs became the ruling power in Upper India, after the Afghans had crushed the Marathas at Panipat in 1761 and retired to Kabul. There is no need to dwell upon the later history of the Sikh nation, which Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) consolidated as a monarchy and raised to eminence. He never failed in maintaining terms of friendship with the English, whose power he had gauged. But after his death and the English disasters in Kabul (1841-42) the Sikh Army revolted, becoming uncontrollable, like the Praetorian Guards of old. The Sikh wars of 1845-46 and 1848-49 resulted in the annexation of the Punjab to the British Crown. Since then the Sikhs have been amongst the bravest and

most loyal soldiers of the Indian Army, as the Mutiny, the Tirah Campaign, and Somaliland have testified. In the present day an injunction is added at the time of their baptism to be loyal to the British Government, which the neophytes solemnly promise. Lord Kitchener himself stated at Simla in 1903 that they numbered thirty-four thousand in the Burma Military Police, and other detachments. There are more than two million Sikhs in India, three-quarters of them being in the Punjab and half a million in the Sikh Native States. The tendency of Sikhism to relapse into Hinduism has not prevented their nominal increase by some 342,000 in twenty years. It is clearly desirable to foster the loyalty of so important a race. There is documentary evidence to prove that seditious attempts have been made by Hindus and others to tamper with the loyalty of the Sikh regiments, but Lord Kitchener proclaimed that such attempts had failed.

Mr. M. A. Macauliffe in a recent work has compiled from recognized sources exhaustive lives of the Gurus and Bhagats, and interspersed many of their sacred hymns in suitable places. He has avoided repetitions, and, with the advice of Sikh scholars, selected passages for translation. "They have decided that there is no omission of anything necessary to faith or morals, but that the whole substance of the Sikh sacred writings is here presented, and that, if any Sikh shapes his conduct accordingly, he will be in no danger of failing to secure absorption in the Creator or a dwelling in the Creator's heaven." This is important, as in the hymns (which are all in metre and verse) Nirvan, or absorption in God, is proposed as the supreme object of human attainment, but a paradise called Sach Khand is also promised to the blest. Mr. Macauliffe sums up some of the moral and political merits of the Sikh religion thus: "It prohibits idolatry, hypocrisy, caste exclusiveness, the consecration of widows, the immurement of women, the use of wine and other intoxicants, tobacco-smoking, infanticide, slander, pilgrimages to the sacred rivers and tanks of the Hindus, and it inculcates loyalty, gratitude for all favors received, philanthropy, justice, impartiality, truth, honesty, and all the moral and domestic virtues known to the holiest citizens of any country." He has also reproduced, in thirty-three pages of print, the analysis of the Sikh religion recorded by Bhai Gur Das, who was a contemporary of the fourth, fifth and sixth Gurus (1574-1645). One or two precepts only can be quoted: "The Supreme Being, the All-pervading God, is the divine Nanak's Guru." "The Supreme God, the Perfect God, the Primal Being, is the True Guru." "Take not arms against thy Sovereign." "From a temporal and spiritual point of view woman is half man's body and assisteth to salvation."

The Adi Granth Sahib, in its complete form, contains the hymns of six of the first nine Gurus, with additions, such as a couplet of the tenth, panegyrics of bards who attended on the Gurus or admired their characters, and hymns of mediaeval Indian saints. The hymns are not arranged in the Granth according to their authors, but according to the thirty-one Rags, or musical measures to which they were composed. The compositions of each Guru are distinguished by mal-lolas, or wards. Guru Gobind Singh's Granth, compiled after his death, contains a large variety of his hymns on a number of subjects. All these Mr. Macauliffe has translated from various difficult dialects with enormous labor. His work will be highly appreciated by all students of Indian theology and history, will be most valuable to the officials connected with the Sikhs in military or civil life, and will, it is hoped, help to produce sympathy between the Sikhs and the English.

## MOVEMENTS OF MUSICIANS

Mme. Galski begins immediately a tour of concerts covering a month's solid bookings prior to her operatic season at the Metropolitan Opera House, for which she is this season engaged for twenty weeks. In addition to the concerts which Mme. Galski will sing before and after her operatic season, she will be heard in recital, as usual, in New York during the height of the season.

Fritzi Scheff's popularity in Toronto was given emphatic demonstration recently when she sang before a large and fashionable audience, including many persons prominent in society and official life. Frequent applause greeted the star and her company in "The Prima Donna."

Miss Scheff is starting on one of the longest tours which has ever been arranged for any star. She will travel in a special train of ten cars from Toronto to the most southerly point of the United States, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, a distance of more than 30,000 miles.

## SOLID ALCOHOL

Alcohol briquettes, small tin boxes filled with a dough-like combustible material, can be carried in the gripsack and used as a spirit lamp at any time until exhausted. Putting on the cover extinguishes the flame. The nilling is prepared by heating denatured or ordinary alcohol to 140 deg. F. over a water-bath, adding 30 parts of grated and dried Venetian soap and 2 parts of gum lac, and stirring until the added substances are completely dissolved. The solution is at once poured into the boxes and the covers closed. When cool the mixture is solid.



